The Pittsburgh Gazette

SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1868.

PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOLUME LXXXIII.---NO. 3. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1868. ESTABLISHED IN 1786.

REMODELING THE CONSTITUTION.

Conservatism consists in holding on to the past with feelings akin to reverence. Radicalism consists in going forth to meet the future, inspired by hope and armed with courage. This is clearly seen in this country by the sentiments with which these two classes regard the Constitution. The Conservatives, without regarding the temporary conditions of political and domestic society out of which it grew; the ephemeral prejudices to which it had to be accommodated; the passing needs to which it was required to minister; the local rivalries and personal ambitions it was designed to adjust; regard it as the same and sublimation of accomplished statesmanship. Even those compromises with transient sentiments, with local peculiarities, with effervescent envies and jealousies, are conformed in nature and essence with those provisions designed to guard inherent and fundamental rights, concerning whose existence and importance there can, from the nature of the case, be no controversy, and whose recognition and security in the economy of the nation is as indispensable as the maintenance of the vital fluid in the human body. The Radicals, perceiving how the Constitution was adapted to the condition and wants of the generation in which originated; and how those adaptations came to be confounded, as to sacredness and permanence, in the other parts, designed to recognize and enforce what was abiding and universal. How the compromises, as they are termed, only aggravated the evils they were intended to cure, and produced others still more mischievous, feel it expedient to eliminate, to as great a degree as possible, all the elements pertaining exclusively to the age, and to leave only those which are stable because part and parcel of that grand system of political truth, embodied in the enlightened consciousness of all the race, and hence destined to abide forever. By this process, and by this only, can the Constitution be adapted, from age to age, to that ceaseless flow of human life, and experience, and vicissitude, which cannot be resisted, but must be accepted as an integral portion of the common lot of humanity. However the Conservatives may inveigh, and shake their heads, and sigh for the "good old days," long past, they cannot, by any contrivances of political legerdemain, restore them.

One of the most conservative of the religious denominations undertook to crystalize an existing formula of belief, a current type of speech, and a particular fashion of attire, so that they should endure for all time. So long as the modes adopted remained in vogue, this was easy enough; but in spite of expostulations, entreaties and rebukes, the world would change, and there was no help for it. The conservatism of the Quaker, like all other descriptions thereof, cannot resist the innovations which continually spring up; and each age will assert its right to amend or subvert what it inherits from its forerunner. The world is made so; and though Conservatives may bewail this fact with a sombre pleasure, or curse it with a malignant delight, they cannot abolish it.

The framers of the Constitution were not only cognizant of the existence of this principle, but were too wise to attempt to ignore or baffle it.

The idea of change was recognized in the Constitution, by the provision made for its amendment. True, the right of revision and alteration would have existed with as full effect if it had not been admitted in the instrument, as by the most explicit statement and guarantee of it. In the very nature of things, back of all conventions and supreme over them, man is mightier than any or all his institutions, and not only can, but will, change them at his pleasure. The ancient Medes and Persians, in a spirit of the loftiest arrogance, carried conservatism to its highest pitch. With a self-confidence, never matched before or since, they decreed that their laws, when once made, should never change. What ecstacy must have overflowed the souls of those old Conservatives when, as they fancied, they had succeeded in transforming their mistakes, and prejudices, and hatreds, into enduring granite, destined to last until the fires of the last day should burn down creation. Alas! for them; we look and those institutions are not. Those constitutions and laws that were never to change, have all been swept away. What is left is only the tradition of their infatuation and folly; by which wise men are instructed, but from which dunces learn nothing.

The Conservatives of the United States devote themselves to bewailing the changes recently made in the Constitution. While contradicting all that was generous, elevating and noble in the spirit and conduct of the framers of that document, they cherish all that was bitter, debasing and ignoble in them. Such is conservatism always. If liberty has made a successful aggression anywhere, they seek to get back of that achievement to the elder despotism, and fall down before it in abject plight.

Certain compromises into which the men of our revolutionary era entered, and which steadily vexed the nation until they culminated in a most gigantic civil war, have been swept away. Instead of welcoming this fructifying tide as the Egyptians do the overflowing of the Nile, and with like reason, our Conservatives give themselves up to lamentations. The old land-marks are submerged, never to appear again, and they are dismayed and distressed equally with the old idolates, whose images of wood and stone were purloined and carried off. Henceforth these Conservatives cannot worship with the old pomp and ceremony the deposed and banished idols of hate and terror, and their hearts are bowed with grief. Like other people, when in affliction, they indulge a dim and shadowy hope that by some inexplicable dispensation the old condition of affairs may be restored; that the blacks may be forced back into their former condition of bondage; that the old masters and their successors may regain their former prestige, with superadded power; and through their ownership of blacks may dominate the nation as of yore. If this consummation could only be reached, they would be in an infinite strait whether to depart in peace or stay and enjoy the congenial darkness and horror.

Some timid Radicals, not accustomed to profound study upon the vast and surprising, and oftimes sudden changes that come over the institutions and destinies of nations, exhibit fears as to the extent to which the late movements have gone, and the consequences already evolved. Their sensitive and undisciplined nerves apprehend a sort of Angola disaster, in which the whole Union shall be thrown off the track, and State, plied upon State, in horrid disorder, shall be burned to ashes in the fires of unquenchable contention. These fail to see that the recognition and defence of rights, no matter how swift and complete, is never to be dreaded as subversive of order but always welcomed as indicative of genuine progress and amelioration. But, if the fact is otherwise; if the recovery and vindication of lost rights do entail evils even of serious magnitude; if fissures are wrought in political fabrics; if many estimable things are crushed and ruined; still, the tempests that shake society are on the whole desirable. No man prays that the atmosphere may no longer be agitated by winds, because tornadoes sometimes break from restraint and mow broad swaths along the ground; or that he ocean shall never again be lashed into fury because rich argosies are wrecked and lost in the violence of gales. These agitations are part of the indispensable economy of the world; promote its purity and serenity; and render it habitable. Conservatives may deplore such exhibitions of force; may essay to stop the elements when they muster their wings for the onset; and may imagine they could devise a better plan and conduct to more harmonious results; they may derive ample satisfaction from contemplating their own superior wisdom; but all their salt-vaunting will not set aside the ordination of the Creator that agitation is the essential condition of growth, and growth indispensable to the perfection of nature.

DEMOCRACY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The maxim that "Revolutions never go backwards," is frequently controverted, but never in the large or totality, but in the minute and special. It is conceded by all observers that the ebb and flow of the life of nations hold analogy, in some particulars, to the constant rise and fall of oceanic tides; or, rather, to the current of a mighty river, that now rushes down a precipitous incline, now disappears underneath the sand, now winds around the base of an acclivity, now makes a torturous path through the soft alluvial of a broad valley, now falls into an eddy and seems to turn back upon itself, now sweeps majestically onwards for many a league in direct and full flow, and now divides, seeking the sea by many outlets. Whatever temporary or incidental appearances may indicate to the contrary, there is, on the whole, a constant though not uniform progress.

This idea may readily be verified and its accuracy demonstrated by a careful study of British history. To superficial cognition, it appears that what was gained during the protracted parliamentary struggle which resulted in the overthrow of the monarchy and the Protectorate of CROMWELL, was lost at the Restoration. But whoever searches beneath the surface finds indubitable evidence that, notwithstanding the seeming violence of the reaction, most of the essential ameliorations that had been accomplished actually remained. Not a branch that had been lopped from the tree of feudalism was ever so replaced as to be vitalized by the parent sap and start into renewed efflorescence. The austerity of Puritanism was, indeed, condemned, and the rein given to a wild and delirious license, but this touched no more than the rough rind, while the pith and substance remained secure. Since then, particular periods may be noted in which Prerogative seemed to gain upon Liberty, but these retrogressions were of short duration, and when the stream of events, escaping from incidental hindrances, resumed its normal flow, its velocity was so increased as to afford abundant compensation for its previous backwardness.

During the last hundred years the progress made towards the full enfranchisement of the masses has been steady and surprising. This progress has been felt in every department of activity—in politics, in religion, in education, in business, and even in pleasures. At first the nobility succeeded in wrenching the government out of the exclusive control of the Crown; then the gentry disputed the authority of the nobility, and at length the larger share to themselves; and now the laboring classes are loudly demanding a recognition of their rights in the premises, and cannot for a considerable period be resisted.

So far has this movement been carried that the necessity for a thorough revision of the educational system is generally felt and will soon be carried. This revision, when it shall come, will recognize the right of each child to a good primary education at the expense of the whole. This is not a small matter; nor does it stand disconnected and apart as many foolishly imagine. The system of education adopted in each particular country must and will comport, in the long run, with the form of government prevailing therein. The Papal government will concern itself chiefly in the education of priests; and this because it is a theocracy, ruling in the name of God, not for the benefit of the people, but for its own. Russia is a military despotism, and its system of instruction is designed to furnish forth soldiers; a few to command, and the many to obey. So long as Great Britain was an oligarchical State, its instructional scheme was devised and directed to develop and equip an aristocracy. In these several instances the systems of education are logical; that is, they are suited to the nature of the case. It is apparent, therefore, that whenever a government takes the education of the masses in hand, with the intention of furnishing each for the duties of life at the cost of all, it has passed under the control of the democratic element. The men who direct it may not see this distinctly; may entertain the notion that by making concessions they are gaining time and power, to throttle the popular aspirations; and may even delude themselves till they are actually pushed from their stools; but the education of all implies that all are to participate, and on equal terms, in the management of national affairs.

The Trade Unions present another indication of the same tendency. Not that we justify or excuse all that these organizations have done. That they have adopted arson and murder as regular instrumentalities has been proved beyond the possibility of cavil or question. It absolutely makes the blood run cold to read the narration of the atrocities systematically resorted to by them to intimidate or punish such as refuse to submit to their exactions. Let it be hoped that this is only the frenzy of their newly acquired strength, and that experience will instruct them into wiser and humaner methods.

But, into whatever terrible excesses the Unions have run, they are certainly disciplining the laboring classes into many of the attributes of self-government. In these bodies they are learning to reflect, discuss, decide, upon their own wants, privileges and rights; to challenge, weigh and set aside prescriptive demands made on them. Herein are all the germs of civil freedom. The manifestation may be crude, imperfect, fitful, wild, or cruel; but vast and beneficial consequences have proceeded from causes still more unpromising at their inception.

How powerful these Unions have become is seen in the fact that though constantly resorting to most brutal crimes against innocent individuals, the government does not dare lay its interdict upon them. The Courts make some inquisitions. Parliamentary Commissions search into the very depth of the offences and spread the horrible evidence before the nation; but the authorities do not dare put forth their hands and break up the combinations. The Unions have become formidable to the government.

It has happened, from the beginning of the world, in almost all lands, that the civil administration has been in alliance with the ecclesiastical. As best they could, the powers of this world have entered into treaty with the powers of the world to come, for mutual profit. The known have wished the sanction of the unknown; and the spiritual have delighted to be armed with the carnal might of the physical. Even in exceptional cases, as in the United States, where this tendency is formally repudiated, it is not difficult for practical observers to detect traces of it, latent indeed, but ready upon inducement to spring into surprising activity. BYRON coarsely averred that most of the churches in England had slammed on this question, and all but the Church as by law established had made a "damned poor bargain of it." But scarcely was he laid in his grave when Lord GREY, speaking in Parliament, as Prime Minister, gave the prelates of that Church solemn warning to "set their house in order." He was not hostile; but looking from the hight of intelligence that he occupied he discerned the future.

That Great Britain is now agitated most profoundly is too obvious to be contradicted. Signs of unusual and portentous ferment are thrown up in all departments of society. Various elements, acting independently, are giving serious alarm to the governing classes. If these elements shall coalesce upon a common basis of action, they will become irresistible. Whatever may be the issue in this respect, it is apparent that the spirit of genuine democracy is rapidly gaining on caste and privilege, and that the day of complete political emancipation may suddenly arrive.

CHRONIC AND CRIMINAL INSANE.

Last winter a proposition was before the Legislature of this Commonwealth for the erection of an additional Hospital for the Custody and Treatment of the Insane. It failed, but will probably be renewed this year. When it was under consideration the suggestion was offered that the new house should be devoted mainly if not exclusively to the chronic insane. The argument was that the removal of the class of incurable patients from the present houses would afford ample room for the accommodation of fresh cases, and would afford larger facilities for treatment and cure. It was easy to see how removing a large number of inmates would make room for others, but it was not apparent, in view of the pretty rigid classification of patients in the different wards, uniformly pursued, how recent cases would be benefited by the separation.

The National Association of Superintendents of Hospitals for the Insane, at the meeting held in Washington in 1866, had this topic under consideration, and while a few of the members expressed themselves in favor of the separation, by a very decided vote, it was resolved—

"That insane persons considered curable, and those supposed incurable, should not be provided for in separate establishments."

Recent cases of insanity are always by far the most expensive to take care of. The additional attention required, because of greater inclination to injure or destroy clothing, furniture, &c., and the means necessarily employed to prevent this inclination, are the causes of much of the increased outlay. If no chronic patients are in a hospital, by whom the mischievious tendencies of recent patients are watched, double the number of attendants would have to be employed or the troublesome ones would have to be locked in their rooms the greater part of the time.

We made recently an incidental allusion to Dr. Howe's proposition to adopt in Massachusetts what is known as the Gheel System, under which insane patients are scattered in villages and treated by peasants. All the witnesses do not coincide with the Doctor either in describing the treatment or in estimating the efficacy of it. Some of these report that the "unrestricted freedom" allowed, is enjoyed with chains dangling from the ancles. Often they are confined in uncomfortable quarters in the peasants' dwellings. Unless all experience elsewhere in the treatment of the insane has only resulted in misunderstanding the nature of the disease, and consequently the means for assuging it, all this would be expected.

Besides, if we are correctly informed, the authorities have given up the distinctive principle of their treatment, by the erection, within the last few years, of what is called an Infirmary, to which all patients are taken and retained for a period, and in which all who prove excited or troublesome are permanently confined. If this is not an abandonment of the whole principle of "unrestricted freedom" we can hardly imagine what would be.

Under such circumstances it is most improbable that any departure will be made in Pennsylvania from the system now in operation; but that an additional Hospital, whenever it shall be erected, will be conducted substantially as those now in existence are. That another institution is required is well known to all persons who have taken pains to acquaint themselves with the facts of the case.

At the last session of the Legislature a very few of the members endorsed their ignorance or heartlessness by deriding all public provision for the insane. Their notion seemed to be that it was better that insane persons should be permitted to roam at large until it was demonstrated the safety of the public was imperilled by such freedom, and that then the responsibility of confining and attending upon them should devolve upon family friends, or, perhaps, that they should be driven out from among us as those were in early days who were reported to be possessed of devils. For the credit of the Commonwealth it is to be hoped that no members of the new Legislature will be found entertaining so crude and inhuman views on this important subject.

DESTITUTION.

Destitution arising from scarcity of labor prevails to an alarming extent in this neighborhood. In conversation with GEORGE FORTUNE, Esq., the efficient Secretary of the Board of Poor Directors, he informed us that there had been more applications for temporary relief during the past few weeks than were made during any corresponding period within the last thirteen years. The amount distributed to the poor since the beginning of the month has thus far exceeded six hundred dollars, while during the entire month of January last year the total distribution did not reach that sum. The applicants are old and decrepid men and women, young men from the country in search of employment, and in many cases hard fisted, earnest and willing laborers, who cannot obtain work of any character whereby to support themselves and families. The number of applicants, and the destitution prevailing amongst them, is absolutely startling. We had imagined an immunity from the distresses of poverty prevailing in other large cities, until the long list of men and women receiving temporary relief from the Board of Poor Directors was shown us, and we feel that there are thousands of others who do not realize that so much want and actual suffering from destitution exists here in prosperous Pittsburgh.

True Christians need no incentive to draw them into doing deeds of charity. They have a duty to perform. God requires them to take care of the poor, and now is the acceptable hour to discharge that obligation. We have worthy and deserving poor on all sides, and we ask our philanthropic friends to seek them out, and afford them the relief their wretched poverty demands.

THE municipal election in Allegheny, held yesterday, resulted in the election of the Union Republican nominees for Mayor and Director of the Poor. Both branches of the City Council will be largely Republican.

OUR BOYS.

What becomes of the boys, the news-boys, the boot-blacks, the gamins of our streets? We see them daily at every corner, and perhaps become familiar with their quaint faces and shrill voices. Most of us get into the way of thinking of them as we would of a post or a cellar door, a thing that is necessarily there, but why it is so we never reflect. Try for once a little different course. It may amuse you. The next time one accosts you in the Postoffice, say something kind or polite to him, and see how the hard old face softens into that of a boy, how the sheer astonishment will serve to show you that this is a human being, and no mere thing. And what becomes of him? The boys we used to hear yelling out the news of a steamer's arrival during the Italian war of '59 are men now, and the boys who howl over the dreadful "'splosions" or "all about the murder" now-a-days must sooner or later outgrow their occupations. And what then? Some of the old boys have grown to be well-to-do citizens, have worked their way up to positions in the town. But these are the exceptions, the Napoleons of the class; others have no doubt learned trades, and are now earning their bread honestly and uprightly. But these are all the news boys of the past, and we fear that the energy and vim of the present race may be turned in another and bad direction. A few weeks ago we saw a knot of them in a corner, all ears listening while one read the filthy details of a filthy crime, from a periodical, whose aim is to delineate the most disgusting scenes, and to make heroes of criminals and to call crime heroism; there were boys from eight years old up, all listening with relish to the story; all seemingly perfectly familiar with similar ones; all impatient for the conclusion. Again we see numbers of them every week on tip toe before the pictorial displays of news dealers, devouring the wood cuts and spelling out the legends beneath. These are their colleges and their text books; what can we hope will be their diplomas? What can we expect shall become of these boys? Can the few bright examples of prosperity and success, achieved by former members of their class, be sufficient to destroy the effects of the trash which forms their literature? We fear not. And yet we think something might be done for them; an antidote for this literary poison might be furnished. As their inquisitive minds thirst for knowledge, it might be furnished in another form. Why could there not be a street boys library here, as there is one for apprentices in Philadelphia, and another in Boston? A free library of good, stout books, not tracts, or tract-like books, for boys will not read them, but good, stout, *entertaining* books, such as Oliver Optic, Mayne Reid, or Miss Bowman know how to write, gain the attention of the reader and gradually instil morality or useful knowledge; not those which pound down a ton of morals with a straw of story. If these could be furnished we would have hopes that the poisonous weeklies might be counteracted, not otherwise; and we do not doubt that there are enough of such volumes lying idle among the toys of grown up children to work a great good if properly applied. Surely we think something can be done for these waifs, and surely the thing is worth a trial.

THE RESTORATION OF MR. STANTON to his position in the War Department threatens to entail serious consequences. The President, stubborn and determined, has resolved to hold no intercourse with him, and our advices state that a proclamation announcing this fact is forthcoming. We do not partake of any alarm from the situation. Mr. STANTON can, and will, retain the office from which he was originally only suspended, the threatening movements of the President to the contrary notwithstanding. But while he holds his position it will virtually amount to little, as Mr. JOHNSON can ignore the fact of occupation, and refusing to admit him into the Cabinet, can render his position anything but pleasant. Then, again, the President can transact all of his business as Commander-in-Chief of the Army through General GRANT and other officers without so much as consulting Mr. STANTON, who will be left with occupation gone. Powerless to set aside the mandate of the Senate, embittered beyond expression towards the reinstated Secretary, and defeated in his efforts to keep the war portfolio out of the hands of his mortal enemy, it is hardly conceivable to what degree of desperation the President may drift. But he is checkmated, and his true friends will advise him to accept things as he now finds them, and to pass the few remaining months of his political life in peace and quiet.

GEN. W. W. IRWIN, of Beaver county, was yesterday elected by the Legislature as State Treasurer. The western delegates held together, and as a right due this end of the State demanded his election, and secured it. The new Treasurer will bring with him into the office an unblemished private character, a fair political and military record, and large business experience and financial abilities. He will prove a worthy successor to Mr. Kemble, the outgoing Treasurer, whose administration of affairs has been highly satisfactory to all parties, and whose abilities and personal qualities have rendered him not only an efficient and honest public officer, but likewise an especial favorite with all those with whom he has had business dealing.

INASMUCH as the Senate refused to concur in the action of the President, suspending Mr. Stanton from office, that gentleman yesterday took peaceable possession, General Grant very generously retiring and surrendering the portfolio to the rightful occupant. The noble, disinterested course of the soldier here will commend itself to the thinking public. It is not probable that Mr. Stanton, after receiving endorsement from the Senate, will resign, nor is it likely that the President will continue the war urged on him, as he will be shrewd enough to discover that that course only serves to render the Secretary more popular in the estimation of the people.

THE Railroad Committee of the House at Harrisburg, has been announced, with Mr. George Wilson, of this city, as Chairman. As constituted it is strongly Free Railroad. Speaker Davis, in that respect, has fully redeemed his pledge on the subject, in making his appointments. There will be little or no opposition to the passage of a liberal Free Railroad law in the House, but it will be fought in the Senate by those in the interests of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

OUR able correspondent at Harrisburg clearly explains the motives which animated the House in refusing to hear or order the publication of the Governor's message. That document was extensively published previous to its presentation to the body refusing to hear it, and was regarded as "dead matter," and hence, without meaning any disrespect to Governor Geary, the members refused to hear it read.

HON. GEORGE V. LAWRENCE, Representative in Congress from the Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania District, has been seriously ill at Washington since December last, suffering from a bronchial affection. His many friends will be pleased to learn that he is now rapidly recovering his health.

EPHEMERIS.

—Famine is devastating Tunis.

—Small-pox is on the increase in Chicago.

—Basil Duke is not for Pendleton for President.

—There were 427 deaths in New York last week.

—A beastly exhibition—a menagerie. —*Exchange.*

—The walruss in the London Zoological gardens is dead.

—Mrs. Littlefield, aged 106 years, died in Maine last week.

—Philadelphia supports eight soup-houses for the feeding of the poor.

—Last year 418 brown stone front buildings were put up in Brooklyn.

—The old original Hutchison family is making a concertising tour in Iowa.

—A baby was born with two front teeth two weeks ago in Des Moines, Iowa.

—There are one hundred and thirty-five thousand volumes in the Astor library.

—There are more than two million dollars' worth of factories in Minneapolis.

—The heavy ice sunk a schooner laden with lumber in Baltimore on Friday.

—830,000 men and boys are constantly employed in the coal mines of Great Britain.

—Charles Dickens has already cleared sixty thousand dollars by his readings in this country.

—Last week five centenarians died in New Orleans; the youngest was 101, and the eldest 111 years old.

—Mrs. Senator Sprague again receives on Saturday afternoons; her receptions last year were a success.

—Since the purchase of Russian America Siberian Sables sell at half their former price in San Francisco.

—There is one thing among many in life to try men more than any other. It is a jury.—*Exchange.*

—Mrs. J. G. Bennett wore $100,000 worth of diamonds at Pike's Opera House on the opening night.

—The celebration of midnight mass on Christmas eve was prohibited in London. Cause, fear of the Fenians.

—A Nashville public school was closed on Friday for want of fuel. School directors down there must be penurious.

—Among the members of the Minnesota Legislature there is but one bachelor, and he is only in the Lower House.

—There were but 127 deaths in the city of Raleigh, N. C., during the year 1867. Seventy-three of these were negroes.

—Twenty-eight negroes stole $5,980 in gold out of a sugar hogshead in Alabama. The owner had put it there for safe keeping.

—Rich beds of iron ore and coal have recently been developed in Tennessee along the line of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.

—To economise, is to draw in as much as possible. The ladies apply this art to their persons and the result is a very small waste.—*Exchange.*

—Seals have been seen in Newport bay during the last week. Since the purchase of Alaska we suppose they feel at home in this country.

—A tobacco box which once belonged to Ben. Franklin was presented, on New Year's day, to the editor of the Charlottsville (Va.) *Chronicle.*

—A wild bear made its appearance in the streets of Lancastar the other day, and several wild people immediately made their disappearance.

—Twenty-two thousand dollars have already been subscribed for the erection of a new building for the Young Men's Christian Association in Chicago.

The ram Green Mountain, owned in Middleburg, Vt., and valued at $15,000, is dead. It was generally believed to be the best stock sheep in the world.

—On the 28th inst., a Convention of all the Presbyterian churches of Warren, Erie, Crawford, Venango and Mercer counties, will be held at Meadville.

—A negro in Selma, Alabama, shot another through the heart on Christmas day. It was another case of pointing a gun which was supposed to be unloaded.

—The druggist Stigel, in St. Louis, who was struck on the head with a hatchet on the night of the 2d instant, as he was going through a dark hall in his own house, died last week from the effects of the wound. His wife is suspected by some of being the murderess.

—The Pennsylvania State Temperance Association will meet at Harrisburg, on Tuesday, February 18th, at which time the reports of the various officers will be submitted. During the same week there will be held, at the same city, a general convention of all friends of Temperance.

—There are in Philadelphia 80,830 brick houses, 6,835 stone buildings, and 18,819 frame ones; there are also a few iron buildings, making the total number of houses of all materials 101,504. Among these are 385 churches, 208 public schools, 45 religious schools, 1,262 factories, and 60 public institutions.

—Some specimens of the new French coin have been brought to this country by Professor Ruggles; on one side is stamped, five dollars, twenty-five francs; on the other side is the head of Napoleon. This is the first step to a universal coin standard. If the English would make their sovereigns equal our five dollar pieces, all the other maratime nations would soon follow.

—Somebody says editors are poor, whereupon an exchange remarks: "Humbug. Here are we, editor of a country paper, fairly rolling in wealth. We have a good office, a double-barreled rifle, seven suits of clothes, three kittens, a Newfoundland pup, two gold watches, thirteen day and two night shirts, carpets on our floors, a pretty wife, own one corner lot, have ninety-three cents in cash; are out of debt, and have no rich relatives. If we are not wealthy it is a pity."

—At a recent meeting of prostitutes and others, held in New York, Rev. Mr. Muhlenburgh preached from the text "Go and Sin no more." The vast audience listened with almost breathless attention as the speaker portrayed the villainy of our respectable fornicators and the anguish of their victims. Even the most fallen at times shed tears of penitence. Society is wrong, Christian churches are not doing their duty. When Mr. Muhlenburgh had ceased speaking, Mr. Beecher said that he never felt more deeply than now the importance of this work of the Midnight Mission. The most brazen and loathsome were once as pure and innocent as a mother's babe, and were loved as dearly, and he felt that the same blood that was shed for us was shed for the poor street-walker.

—Rev. Henry Blanchard lectured in New York recently to the dry goods clerks. Alluding to various beneficial associations, he urged the clerks to form their own special societies, and expressed his belief that total abstinence should be one of the conditions of membership. Meetings were necessary, and discussions and lectures. He also recommended young men to co-operate in carrying on business for themselves, and urged that aid be given to those who desired to buy land. Never was a better opportunity than now to obtain good land in the Southern and Western States. Societies were needed to carry out the emigration plan, and he believed they might be formed all over the country with a head department in New York. In conclusion he appealed to the clerks for immediate action in the co-operation and emigration movement.

What the Inventor of Nitro-Glycerine Says.

Mr. A. Nobel, the inventor of nitro-glycerine, writes from Hamburg to the London *Times:*

"It is high time that the public should know that nitro-glycerine has won its battle over prejudice, and obtained far too firm a footing in several countries ever to be banished from use unless it be by something better. The want of that useful knowledge has been the real cause of the late accident, for no one surely would attempt to store an explosive substance in a city unless unreasonable fear threw an obstacle in the way of conveying it to and storing it in its proper place. My own printed precautions, lately produced at the trial, are the best ever now strongly I object to that unreasonable mode of storing; but the puerile refusal to receive it in a powder magazine may place an agent in a very embarrassed situation. Instead of adopting every measure to paralyze the circulation of a powerful and useful agent, it were far better to follow the example of Mr. Warrington Smythe in enlightening the public as to its use, thus making it a beneficial instrument for the development of our mineral wealth.

"It is not to be wondered at that the immense accidents of Aspinwall and San Francisco led to rigorous measures restricting the transportation of nitro-glycerine; but in Sweden and Norway that substance was already so favorably known, and had got into such constant use, that the excitement abroad had no influence on the liberal regulations there, and until this day it is freely carried by rail in both countries, nor has it led to a single accident.

"In Germany, also, before the prohibition took place, thousands of parcels containing nitro-glycerine, were sent by rail, without causing the least damage.

"On the other hand, we find upon inquiry that accidents have only occurred when nitro-glycerine was transported under a wrong declaration. Such was the case at Aspinwall and San Francisco, and is only too natural that such unwarrantable neglect should lead to calamities. It is the same with gunpowder. Whenever people convey an explosive material the first thing they ought to know is its nature.

"Looking over the list of those minor accidents of which so much has been clearly ascertained, which unfortunately with explosives is but rarely the case, we are forced to admit that the substance has been strangely abused.

"In five cases congealed nitro-glycerine has been melted purposely over fire. In three cases a rubbish poker has been inserted into the oil in order to melt it.

"In one case a man kept a cartridge with a percussion cap and fuse affixed and lighted in his hand until it blew off.

"In one instance a man stood watching the burning of a fuse inserted into nitro-glycerine until it went off and hurt him.

"In one case a captain set fire to a sailing vessel with a cargo of nitro-glycerine, and people went on board to extinguish the fire, but on discovering what was the cargo, and the ship was eight hours on fire before it blew up, which could not possibly have been the case with gunpowder.

"In one instance two workmen, while filling cartridges with nitro-glycerine at the light of a tallow candle, spilled some gunpowder strewed on the floor, but found time to save themselves and carry away considerable quantities of nitro-glycerine before the explosion took place.

"In one case two leaky canisters, full of nitro-glycerine, were soldered under continual reports produced by the heating of drops leaking out, but caused no accident.

"In one case a captain of artillery was hammering on a shell filled with nitro-glycerine until it exploded and killed him.

"In one case a man took to greasing the wheels of his wagon with nitro-glycerine, knowing what it was, and it went all right until it struck hard against something, and the wheel went to pieces

"In no case has burning a lamp as an improvement on petroleum.

"We ought to look leniently on such accidents, and give them the greatest possible publicity in order to make them serve as a warning against similar attempts. But it is taking a very narrow view of the matter to try to check improvement on the plea of accidents. There is, indeed, a very easy way of getting rid of them; we need only prohibit the use of steam, fire, poisonous substances, cutting tools, firearms explosives, &c., and then to those always on an ignorance and safety went lovingly hand in hand. But unless civilization is to be stopped we cannot possible confine the community to those articles only which it is impossible or even difficult to abuse. Something must be established in understanding, and it is an excellent regulator. Thus, for instance, phosphorus, one of the most dangerous poisons and combustibles, is in every child's hand, and yet does but little harm."

The Great Monastery in Iowa.

We have already spoken of the new Cistercian monastery at New Melleary, Iowa. The Dubuque *Times* contains a full description:

"The site selected for the new buildings is about 100 feet south of the present monastery. The main buildings will be four in number, and will be placed in the form of a square, surrounding a court 108 feet long by the same in width. They will be of stone, each superstructure being 32 feet high, resting on bases 12 feet deep. The southern wing of the cloister will be the most imposing edifice, as it is to be the church. It will be, with the sacristy, 357 feet long, and within it will be five chapels, each named after a saint of the Cistercian order. At the end of it a tower will rise to the height of 200 feet. The church proper will be 189 feet long and 39 feet in width. Its chapel will be 50 by 30 feet. The main structure of the east side of the cloister will be 96 feet long. The building at the north of the square will be 214 feet long. The west building will be a handsome edifice, 128 feet long, with two stories 16 and 18 feet in height.

"This monastery, or cloister, will cover nearly three acres of ground. The details of its plan are copied from the order of architecture used by the Cistercians in the eleventh century, and embraces much of the Gothic style. It will be a noble pile. As a monastery, it will be by far the largest of any order of monks in America. There are few in Catholic Europe which are of larger dimensions. Duplicates of the plans were sent to the house in the General Chapter of the Cistercian Order last September for approval. They were adopted without any alteration, and the head of the order wrote to the Abbott of New Melleray that it would be the most perfect institution of the Cistercian Order in the world.

"Excavation for the foundation was commenced several weeks ago. Between three and four thousand perch of stone have been quarried and are already on the ground. The stone used will be broken ashlar, with cut stone dressings for all the openings, the string and belt courses, the water tubes, buttresses, corners, water tubes on chimneys, and the capstones. The window frames are to be of stone, and the sash of lead. Stained glass is to be used. It is hoped that every building will be ready for occupancy by the first of June, 1870. The cost of the cloister is estimated at over $200,000."

The Year 1868—Interesting Chronological Eras.

The year 1868, which comprises the latter part of the 92d and the beginning of the 93d year of the Independence of the United States of America; corresponds to the year 6581 of the Julian period; 7376-7 of the Byzantine era; 5628-9 of the Jewish era; 2621 since the foundation of Rome, according to Varro; 2615 since the beginning of the Era of Nabonassar, which has been assigned to Wednesday, the 26th of February, of the 8,967th year of the Julian period; corresponding, according to the chronologists, to the 746th year before the birth of Christ; 2644 of the Olympiads, or the third year of the 661st Olympiad, commencing on the 3d day of the era of the Olympiads at 775½ years before Christ, or near the beginning of July of the year 3938 of the Julian period; 2180 of the Grecian era or the era of the Seleucidæ; 1584 of the era of Diocletian; 1285 of the Mahommedan era, or the era of Hegira, which begins on the 20th of July, 1965; January 1, is the 2,403,833d day since the commencement of the Julian period.

PARAFFINE AS A LUBRICATOR FOR HEATED MACHINERY.—As a suitable lubricater for hot-air engines and others, where portions of the apparatus are raised to a high temperature, has been a great desideratum, the ordinary oils under the circumstances becoming clogs, rather than aids to the motion of the machinery. A French Engineer now recommends Paraffine very positively as answering all the purposes required. The article need not be very pure; a mixture with other fatty substances answering a very good purpose.

WASHINGTON.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

The Johnson-Stanton Imbroglio—The Words of Caution Ignored—How Sensations are Started—Grant and the President—Our Members—The Health of Mr. Williams—The Land Office, &c. &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1868.

When I arrived in this city yesterday, I found Senators, Representatives, and politicians generally, excited intensely over the issue of the Johnson-Stanton case in the Senate. The telegraph has already informed you that the Senate, by a vote of 35 to 6, has vindicated Mr. Stanton, and that he is now discharging the duties pertaining to the office of Secretary of War. In the midst of many congratulations in the War Office this morning, a gentleman remarked, facetiously, "The Secretary of War was not dead, he only slept."

Mr. Stanton's private office was thronged during yesterday and to-day by crowds of Senators, Representatives, officers high in rank in the army, and private citizens, who repaired thither to pay their respects to the returned Secretary on his return to his former position. All of these gentlemen expressed their highest satisfaction with the action of the Senate. Indeed, I have not heard of or seen any Republican who has expressed dissatisfaction at the result.

ABOUT RUMORS.

We frequently find great fault with newspaper correspondents, located at Washington, for the contradictory dispatches which they send to their respective journals—for telegraphing one thing to-day and a quite different thing to-morrow. The experience, however, of a short residence in the "city of magnificent distances" teaches us to be somewhat sparing in our criticisms. About nine or ten o'clock at night the janitors and clerks of the different departments begin to congregate among the hotels and public places of the city. Each one gives a report of what has transpired in the department with which he is connected during the day. But different lines of policy, in relation to the same subject, may have been indicated in the same department at different hours of the same day, and if the same individual is not cognizant of the whole of these different reports will emanate from the same office. At the late hour of the night, at which these reports are received, and even if they were received earlier, it would be impossible for a gift them as to get the real state of matters.

This was the case yesterday. Speaking hyperbolically, I could have telegraphed a dozen different items in that night, as regards what the President is going to do, and Mr. Stanton is going to do; but, so far as I can learn, neither of them has authorized what he will or will do. There may have been some foundation for the report which, in all probability, was telegraphed to some of the assets and western papers, that the Secretary of War was about to tender his resignation, to take effect when "a successor shall have been appointed and confirmed." This may even have been written, but I am positive that up till noon to-day it was not sent to the President, and, for reasons which I will not state here, it is not likely it will for some time. I think Mr. Stanton will be guided altogether in the course he will pursue by the advice of the Republicans in Congress.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT WILL DO.

Again, as to the reports in circulation in regard to what President Johnson will do, nobody will know anything outside the immediate circle of his counsellors. Perhaps no definite policy has as yet been fixed upon. There are some who say, that the crisis is at hand, and the President is about to perpetrate some terrible political crime." It is to be hoped, however, that this is all imagination. Notwithstanding it is reported that he gives vent to his indications, at Congress, especially since Monday, in language that would not be considered worthy of a place in the moral vocabulary, I do not believe that he will allow himself to be influenced by wiser counsel than that under which he may have acted hitherto. It would be a great blessing to the country if there was more harmony between the Legislative and Executive departments of the Government. But I need not come at the fact that there are many who do not think it possible that harmony can ever be restored to them.

The proclamation of the President, which was reported yesterday as about to be issued, and by which all business pertaining to the War Department to be transacted through the General of the Army, has not, up to this writing, been promulgated.

GRANT AND THE PRESIDENT.

The report that General Grant is to be court martialed for surrendering the office to Mr. Stanton, is simply ridiculous. By whom shall he be tried, or on what is the responsible charge of the War Office a civil or military office?

General Grant, by his graceful surrender of the keys and papers immediately upon the receipt of the order, has done more to define his position than if he had made a five hour's speech. All he could that attaches to his acceptance of the Secretaryship of the War Office, has been removed, and he now stands, as a member of the House expressed it this morning, twenty-five per cent. higher in the estimation of the people than he did two days ago. I think there can be no doubt that his desire is to carry out the will of the law-making power.

OUR MEMBERS.

I have met General Moorhead, General Kelley, Hon. Thomas Williams, and "Honest John" Covode, all after the same person, I have forgotten whom, with a sharp stick in the form of a searching investigation, from Westmoreland. All these gentlemen are looking remarkably well, and appear to be in the enjoyment of excellent health. It is a common remark among the friends of Mr. Williams, that he looks better since the commencement of the Sanitary Commission. Her deeds

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Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1786

VOLUME LXXXIII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1868. NUMBER 15.

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ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

At the organization of the Allegheny Councils yesterday, Mr. JAMES MCBRIER, the former President, having been re-elected by acclamation, took the Chair, and after due acknowledgment of the continued confidence of his colleagues, made some very timely and judicious suggestions pertaining to the new Councils.

In reference to the enlarged limits of the city, he expressed a hope that the districts added would be liberally dealt with, and made, as soon as possible, share in those advantages of water, gas, police, &c., hitherto peculiar to the old wards. We doubt not, if Mr. MCBRIER'S advice be followed, the new wards will quickly and cordially fraternise with the old, and both will, ere long, be satisfied with the new family arrangement.

In Common Council, Mr. JOHN S. SLAGLE, was elected President without opposition. We were not present, and consequently did not hear his inaugural, but we feel safe from our knowledge of him in congratulating the members in their choice, as a better could not have been made. He will preside with dignity, impartiality and grace.

The Councils are both made up with men of worth, talent and progressive ideas, and in their keeping the interests of our sister city will be carefully guarded, while its affairs will be conducted with wisdom, prudence and safety.

MAYOR SIMON DRUM.

This gentleman was sworn into the office of Mayor of Allegheny City, in the presence of the joint meeting of Councils, on Friday morning. He spoke briefly on the occasion, pledging himself to a faithful and honest effort to justify the confidence of his fellow-citizens by a careful and diligent discharge of the duties of his office. Mr. DRUM is a gentleman of fine presence, courteous and dignified. His elevation a second time to the Mayoralty is honorable alike to himself and his constituents.

EX-MAYOR MORRISON.

This gentleman was present on Friday, at the inauguration of his successor, and gracefully returned thanks to Councils and to his fellow-citizens for their uniform kindness and support during his several terms of office. Mr. MORRISON has possessed the confidence and esteem of the people of Allegheny City not only, but of Allegheny county, in as high a degree, perhaps, as any other man. He has filled various offices and in all has exhibited fine administrative abilities. He retires from public life with the warm regards of all who have enjoyed his acquaintance.

MR. WM. MURDOCK, the Director of the Poor elected in Allegheny at the late election, was sworn into office yesterday. We are told on all hands, and on making his acquaintance yesterday were strongly impressed with the same opinion, that he will make an energetic, efficient and humane officer. His new duties will bring him into communication with the poor and destitute, whose numbers are greatly increased this winter by the high cost of the necessaries of life and the comparative dearth of employment. MR. MURDOCK'S office is one that should be held by a man of sound judgment and large heart. We think the right man is in the right place.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

—MR. Theaker, Patent Commissioner, has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted.

—A German engraver named Miller has been arrested for making iron breast plates for emperor Napoleon.

—The Alabama State Treasurer has surrendered the keys of the treasury, but refuses to give up the money or books.

—Gilmore's full band left Boston last night for Chicago, to furnish music for the grand Charity Ball and Concert there on Monday night.

—Santa Anna and his companions are reported busy intriguing at Havana, against Mexico, and strange developments are expected.

—Gen. Meade has removed John P. Barnes, Controller of the State of Georgia, and appointed Capt. Charles Wheaton, of the Third Infantry, in his stead.

—Gen. Ord, in a conversation with President Johnson, is reported to have assured him that negro suffrage could never be successfully consummated in the South.

—At St. Andrews, Canada, at midnight on the 4th, a severe shock of an earthquake was felt. A slight shock, accompanied by loud noise, was also experienced at Montreal.

—The public health of Havana has greatly improved, and it is stated clean bills will soon be issued. Te Deum will be celebrated to-morrow (19th) for the deliverance of the city from epidemic disease.

—A Committee from Florida petitioned General Meade to postpone the Convention in that State for thirty days, to allow correction of registration frauds, but General Meade declined, after consulting General Grant, by telegraph.

—The dispatch in the morning papers of yesterday, giving an account of the proceedings of the Common Council of Washington, relative to the reinstatement of Secretary Stanton, was misdated. The occurrences therein were in the Philadelphia Common Council.

—Heney, a liquor dealer in Montreal, recently purchased two hundred and thirty packages of spirituous liquors, subsequently extracting the liquors and substituting water, thus defrauding the revenue of thirteen thousand dollars. Heney escaped to the United States.

—Judge P. G. Wood, of Selma, Alabama, having decided that he could not comply with General Pope's order in regard to placing negroes on juries without violating his official oath, his Court was suppressed by the military authorities. The bar of Dallas county, at a called meeting, unanimously sustained Judge Wood.

—Hon. W. T. Hamilton was yesterday chosen United States Senator from Maryland for six years, to succeed Reverdy Johnson. The vote on the last ballot stood: Hamilton, fifty-one; Pratt, one; Revby-six; Merrick, five; Swann, forty-six; Merrick, five; Pratt, one. Reverdy Johnson received no votes. Mr. Hamilton was formerly a member of Congress from Maryland.

THE GRAND ARMY.

Convention at Philadelphia—Grant Favored for the Presidency.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PHILADELPHIA, January 17.—The Grand Army of the Republic, in Convention to-day, elected General Logan, of Illinois, as Commander-in-Chief, and General Owen, of Philadelphia, as Senior Vice Commander. Two hundred and forty thousand persons are represented by the delegates now here.

The National Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic met in mass convention last night. General Sickles occupied the chair. The Committee on Resolutions, consisting of General Hurlbut, of Illinois, General Nathan Kimball, of Indiana, General James B. McPherson, of New York, General B. Halstead, of New Jersey, and Major Clayton McMichael, reported the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That veteran soldiers and sailors are as steadfast now as ever to the Union and flag, and fully recognize the claims of U. S. Grant, General of the Army of the United States, to the confidence of the people, and recommend him for President of the United States, in implicit confidence that the victories won under his guidance as war will be fully carried out by him in peace in such measures as shall secure the full fruits of our exertions.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Rules of the House Considered.

The Johnstown Accident Suits.

House Adjourned Till Monday.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, January 17, 1868.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The HOUSE was opened with prayer by Rev. John Douglass, of Pittsburgh.

Nearly the whole session was occupied in discussing and amending the rules of the House.

Finally, on motion of Mr. HICKMAN, of Chester, it was

Resolved, That the rules adopted by the last House be adopted for the present body, except that after a bill has been ten days in the hands of any Committee after having been referred to them, a majority of votes shall be sufficient to order it to be reported.

The vote stood: Ayes, seventy-two; Nays, ten.

Mr. LINTON, of Cambria, offered the following:

WHEREAS, It appears in the *Legislative Record* that Senate bill 1,601 of the session of 1867, an act authorizing the removal of certain suits at law from the Court of Cambria county to the Court of Centre, was amended in the House by substituting Somerset for Centre; *And whereas*, it appears from the Senate journal that, notwithstanding the amendment of the House, the bill was returned to the Senate as having passed the House without amendment, whereby said bill was signed as a law without the concurrence of both Houses; therefore, *Resolved*, That a Committee of five members be appointed to investigate and report to the House the circumstances attending the passage of said bill.

Agreed to. The Committee will hereafter be announced. This refers to the suits for injuries at the Johnstown accident in 1866.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

The Stanton Resolutions in the House and Senate—Speeches Mostly Bear Praise of the Rebel Chief—Wriggling of the Copperheads.

(Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, Jan. 16, 1868.

The Stanton resolutions were the chief subject of debate in both houses to-day.

The House held an afternoon session upon them, the whole time, from three to seven, being occupied in debate, and the most of that time was employed by Democrats. All of them seemed bursting with speeches. The tone to-day, however, was much milder than yesterday, and the chief object of the leaders on that side appeared to be to explain away the ultra remarks of yesterday's debate, and to obliterate, if possible, the bad impressions then made.

Every possible effort was made by them to explain away MR. PLAYFORD'S remarks eulogizing "the gallant Lee." It was plain that the leaders saw that expression was going to stick to them like a burr, and that they must make every possible effort to shake it off. Accordingly, the more moderate and prudent speakers were put forward to-day, and plain talk was the policy to show that Mr. Playford did not mean to eulogize the Rebel Chief, but simply to express admiration of his bravery.

But it is not so. Mr. Playford was never more in earnest in his life. He meant exactly what he said, and his hearty praise of "the gallant Lee," unfortunately for his Democratic colleagues, he has cordially received by them as it was earnestly spoken by him. It was one of those expressions which come out in moments of excitement, and reveal truly feelings, which in calmer moments, would be carefully concealed. We must keep it in constant remembrance as one of our texts for the coming campaign.

The House, before adjourning, passed the resolutions endorsing Stanton's resignation, under the previous question, by a strict party vote, and then adjourned till to-morrow.

In the Senate, the Democrats contented themselves with filibustering, so as to stave off action, until their man Wallace returned, and in this they succeeded. The previous question is seldom moved in that body. The resolutions were postponed until Tuesday night next, and made the special order at that time.

The only notable feature in the Senate debate was the flare up of Davis, of Berks, when Mr. MCConaughy spoke of the opposition to Stanton's reinstatement as the "whip hand" of the Government and the administration. Davis regarded this as personal, wriggled and twisted under it in a state of great excitement, and finally denounced it, in a passionate tone and with a stamp of the foot, that the Senator from Adams should not be allowed to speak of Senators as "serpents and adders." Mr. Coleman suggested the substitution of the word "Copperheads," but this did not seem to mollify the Berks' man in any wise. This wriggling under a sharp reply was, I thought, an encouraging sign.

The Senate, I am sorry to say, adopted a resolution to adjourn over to Monday next, by a vote of 18 to 14—five Republicans, viz: Billingsley, Eldredge, Fay, Brown, of Lawrence, and Coleman, voting with the thirteen Democratic Senators for it. The Democrats make a great outcry about economy; but when a chance of this kind occurs they vote solid for long adjournments, and then try to throw the odium of it and the responsibility for it upon the Republicans.

ALLEGHENY.

MISSOURI.

The Legislature—Bill to Sell the South West Branch of the Pacific Railroad.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 17.—The members from Southwest Missouri, in caucus at Jefferson City, last night, agreed upon a bill to be presented to the Legislature for the sale of what is known as the Southwest Branch of the Pacific Railroad, recently forfeited by General Fremont and associates for non-compliance of the terms of purchase. The bill provides for the sale of the road for one million of dollars, which is to be paid back to the purchasers in instalments as subsidies as fast as the road is extended.

The resolutions introduced in the House some days since to memorialize Congress to grant subsidies to the Kansas branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, equal to those given to the Omaha Road, meet with opposition. The main argument against the proposition is that such subsidies will enable the Kansas Pacific Company to extent their road over a considerable portion of the route designed to be covered by the Atlantic and Pacific, would cut the latter company out of direct connection with the Pacific coast and keep a large extent of country in Indian Territory and New Mexico, which is specially tributary to Missouri and St. Louis for early development.

GOV. Fletcher sent a message to the Legislature to-day, giving his reasons for seizing the Iron Mountain Railroad. They are simply because Thomas Allen, who had purchased the road, has failed to comply with the terms of the sale in the expenditure for the extension of the road.

The City Councils of St. Louis to-day adopted resolutions to memorialize the Legislature for permission to issue one million dollars of bonds to enable the city to raise money to pay accruing interest and liquidate other debts; also, asking the Legislature to place the Board of Health, Board of Water Commissioners and Police Commissioners, under the control of the City Government; also, asking the Legislature for permission to use the newly acquired wharf, for the benefit of manufacturing establishments, elevators, &c.

The State Senate to-day adopted a resolution commending the United States Senate for reinstating Edwin M. Stanton Secretary of War.

Destructive Fire.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CINCINNATI, January 17.—Barber, Choate & Naber's furniture factory was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss about $80,000; insured for $84,000 in Cincinnati and Covington offices.

Typo Banquet.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—The Typographical Society celebrated the birth-day of Franklin by a banquet this evening.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Case of McArdle Vicksburg Editor.

U. S. Attorney Appointment.

Mint Commissioners Designated.

Freedmen's Bureau Report.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1868.

IMPORTANT MEASURE.

The Committee on Ways and Means this morning adopted the following very important resolution:

Resolved, As the sense of this Committee, that one hundred and fifty millions of dollars be considered as the total amount of revenue to be obtained from internal taxes, and that the same, as far as practicable, be collected from: First, distilled spirits and fermented liquors; Second, tobacco and manufactures of tobacco; Third, stamps; Fourth, special taxes; Fifth, incomes; Sixth, dividends; Seventh, luxuries and amusements; Eighth, banks and railroads. Leaving the least possible sum to be collected from industrial pursuits, or relieve that class of interests entirely.

SUPREME COURT—THE MCARDLE CASE.

The Supreme Court was crowded this afternoon with many of the most distinguished members of the bar now in Washington, to hear the argument connected with case No. 389, *ex parte* Wm. H. McArdle, on an appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi. It will be recollected McArdle was arrested and imprisoned by order of General Ord, and ordered to be tried by Military Commission, on the charge of hindering reconstruction by certain publications in a paper at Vicksburg, of which he is editor. The accused was held to a bail in ten thousand dollars to await further proceedings. The motion argued to-day was as to giving an early hearing to all the principles involved.

Senator Trumbull was counsel for the military authorities. He contended that this was not in any sense a political question, nor was it of such a criminal character as required the Court to give it preference. Besides, the accused being now at liberty, though under bail, was suffering no serious hardship.

Judge Black took issue with Mr. Trumbull, and argued that the interests not only of McArdle, but of all citizens of the United States, were involved in the question, and he insisted that the liberty of the citizen was the most precious of all blessings. He did not ask the early consideration of the case as a matter of favor, but of justice.

Judge Sharkey briefly showed the importance of the course suggested by Judge Black.

Mr. Hughes, appearing for the Government, opposed the motion for an early trial.

The Court took the matter under advisement.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU ON THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

Gen. Sewall, Assistant Inspector General, reports, under date of Vicksburg, January 5th, that an unsettled state of affairs exists, with great destitution, but no starvation. Comparatively few plantations will be working the ensuing year, though more attention will be paid to cereals. Few contracts are yet being made with freedmen. He should be evidence of the truth of the assertion that the planters had determined on concerted action to force negroes to work at lower wages. He recommends that it be necessary for the government to issue a limited amount of rations in the river counties of Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas, but in the latter State only in the expectation of suffering. He gives a report that an agent of Lake Providence absconded with $8,000, deposited with him by the freedmen, and that in some way the money never was a time when the bureau was more needed than at the present time.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY APPOINTMENT.

Egbert H. Grandin was yesterday confirmed by the Senate as United States Attorney for the Southern District of Alabama, in place of Mr. Martin, removed. The latter, it will be recollected, is the man who recently shot Judge Busteed.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

The House Military Committee, at a meeting this morning, decided not to report a bill providing for the reduction of the army, in view of the existing condition of affairs in the Southern States. Should reconstruction be completed in the South before the present Congress adjourns they will then report a bill looking towards such reduction.

MINT COMMISSIONERS.

The following named gentlemen were to-day designated by the President as Commissioners for the annual assay at the United States Mint, in Philadelphia, on the 15th of February next: Hon. Samuel Braggle, New York, Professor Jos. Henry, of Washington, Professor John Forrey, of New York, Hon. J. R. Putnam, of Boston, R. B. McClintock, of Pittsburgh, D. E. D. Bell, of Louisville, Gen. John H. Weston, jr., of San Francisco; John J. Knox, Treasury Department, and Franklin Peale, of Philadelphia.

THE GOLD OF ALASKA.

The State Department is in receipt of a dispatch from San Francisco, stating that an assay of gold ore from Alaska gives thirteen thousand dollars per ton.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, January 17, 1868.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

REPORTS CALLED FOR.

The SPEAKER announced the regular business in order during the morning hour to be the call of Committees for reports of a private character.

On motion of Mr. BUTLER the Senate amendments to the deficiency bill were referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. DODGE, from the Military Committee, reported a bill for the relief of Captain C. D. Johnson, 17th Iowa Infantry. Passed.

Mr. RAUM, from the same Committee, made an adverse report on the petition of George Wilson for an appropriation in consideration of his services in detecting the Camp Douglas conspiracy. Laid on the table.

Several private bills were passed, including one granting a pension to David Van Nostrand, of the Twelfth Indiana Volunteers.

GENERAL DEBATE ON SATURDAY.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, it was ordered that the session of to-morrow be for general debate only.

On the suggestion of Mr. BINGHAM it was ordered that the debate on the reconstruction bill should go on to-day, and that the subject might also be discussed to-morrow, and that the previous question shall be considered seconded on Monday after the morning hour.

CURRENCY CONTRACTION BILL NON-CONCURRED IN.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the Senate substitute for the House anti-contraction bill, with the recommendation that it be non-concurred in. He proceeded to explain the difference between the propositions of the House and the Senate, saying the Senate substitute accomplished, but by a vague phraseology, what the bill accomplished in a direct, plain and unmistakable manner. The Committee of Ways and Means was unanimous in recommending a non-concurrence in the Senate amendment.

The amendment was non-concurred in, and the bill goes back to the Senate.

THE DEBATE ON RECONSTRUCTION RESUMED.

The House at half past one o'clock resumed the consideration of the bill reported from the Committee on Reconstruction, on which MR. BOUTWELL was entitled to the floor.

He yielded twenty minutes to Mr. GARFIELD, who addressed the House in advocacy of the bill. He defended the session vesting the General of the Army with the powers now exercised by the President, by reference to various acts of Congress authorizing subordinate officers to perform certain duties. The President of the United States himself was a subordinate of Congress. If Congress could pass laws controling subordinates, what new doctrine was this, that it might not give to one officer the General of the Armys. The President and his associates were obstructions in way of the restoration of the States recently in rebellion, and Congress proposed to remove that obstruction by transferring the power into the hands of one who had shown loyalty to the law and his willingness to obey the laws of the United States. He (Mr. Garfield) wanted it distinctly understood, and he believed he might say so for the party to which he belonged, that the party intended to take no step backward. They had inaugurated a policy in the Thirty-ninth Congress, and were in the process of carrying it out. The gentlemen on the other side were manifestly arrayed with the President in endeavoring to obstruct the work of reconstruction. Without charging on them rebel sympathies, and without using any harsh term concerning them, he would say their conduct was pleasing to every unrepentant, unchanged rebel in the South. The whole mass of the rebel population were in favor of obstructing the reconstruction policy of Congress. There was not a man who went into rebellion, not a guerilla who shot down Union soldiers in an ambuscade, not a man who burned northern cities or steamboats, not a man who starved Union prisoners, not a man who made a raid into Northern States, not a rascal of the rebellion, who was not within their party in Congress attempting to obstruct the reconstruction laws and policy of Congress. With such a hostile combination did anybody expect that the victorious Republican party would now retire? Did anybody pretend it should move or slip backward? Much less did anybody expect that Congress would permit a subordinate to fling back his lectures and tell Congress what ought to be and what ought not to be.

MR. BOUTWELL addressed the House in support of the bill. When the people complained of Congress, they should take notice that for twenty-four months Congress had struggled for the reorganization of the Southern States; struggled with a man whose heart and whose purposes were in the rebellion, and who was likely to be a dangerous opposition, for he was to-day the most formidable of all. But he had the expectation that when, in November next, in the States lately in rebellion, the "black" before them would be restored to the Union, black men went to the polls, they would be driven from them by white men, and there would come up to Congress in February next certificates of election for the candidates of the opposition. The country would then be brought again to the extremity of civil war, or else they should be compelled to surrender at discretion to the infernal rebels. He knew of but one way, and the country would yet see that there was but one way out of these difficulties. The Pendleton plan would thwart this law, as he had thwarted others. Whether the future were to be for weal or woe, the duty of Congress was still the same. To maintain the authority of the people as represented in Congress, and to enforce in every respect and to the last the rights of the loyal people of the country.

MR. BROOKS, of New York, and MR. HUBBARD, of Connecticut, opposed the bill. The latter characterized the bill as a measure of infamy, by which the Union had a right to representation here. The bill simply contained the principles of the robber. He gave notice that if General Grant should accept this bill, and secure in the manner required, he would be taking on him a load which would break his back before the people at the Presidential election. He did not care to say what General Grant was, if he, after having fought for the integrity of the Constitution, should now assume to execute this law, he would forfeit all the honor and fame he had thus so nobly earned. The Mark Anthonys, who proposed to offer this crown to Gen. Grant, would find that both they and he would meet condemnation.

MR. PETERS addressed the House in support of the bill and sent up and had read by the Clerk a letter from a gentleman in Alabama, whose name he did not wish to make public, but who described himself as an officer of the Freedmen's Bureau and a member of the Constitutional Convention, picturing the social condition of affairs in Alabama, and declaring the disposition of the rebels there was more malignant and desperate than at any former period.

MR. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, stated in the same connection that he had received a letter from one of the most reliable gentlemen in Alabama, bearing out the general statements of the letter, and mentioning the fact that the rebel General Claiborn was stumping the State against reconstruction and telling the colored men that the reconstruction was a vote for open war between the rebels and the colored men.

MR. JENCKES argued for the constitutionality and beneficient character of the bill.

MR. ROSS spoke against the bill, which he said was concocted in the same spirit as that which animated the first bill reported by the reconstruction Committee. He claimed that Congress had not the constitutional power to pass the proposed act, and that if Congress had the power, it was inexpedient to exercise it. He claimed that the Southern States had now a republican form of government, with the same Constitution that had been framed by Washington and the early fathers of the Republic, only modified so as to abolish slavery and prevent the assumption of the rebel debt. This bill propose, to suppress those Governments and to substitute for them a despicable military dictatorship. One of his colleagues (Mr. Farnsworth) had said the Democratic members as Constitutional screamers, but in regard to him he would say that if a man could rotate from a Brigadier General's place into Congress and from there into the office of Brigadier General's place, drawing pay for both part of the time, and I who had all his relations either in foreign missions, or fighting for the Union, living in the South, or wearing shoulder straps, he might well be loyal.

MR. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, asked his colleague to whom he was applying his remarks?

MR. ROSS said he applied his remarks to just what he said. (Laughter.)

MR. WASHBURNE remarked that his colleague had made a charge and refused to back it.

MR. ROSS said he had made no charge. Some others of his colleagues might act as groomsman to expectant Presidential candidates, who were the bondholders' candidates.

MR. WASHBURNE said that if the gallant soldier to whom the gentleman alluded were present, his colleague (Mr. Ross) would not have dared to make the charge. He did, neither himself, nor his colleague (Mr. Farnsworth), as some of their friends had, loaded themselves with contracts to make money out of the Government, and then used that money to break the Government down; nor had they taken part with the public enemy in time of war; nor had they voted against punishing guerrillas; nor colluded with the murderer, of enrolling officers and then come into the House with their hands dripping with blood.

MR. ROSS protested he had done none of the things with which his colleague charged him.

After many personal allusions between the two gentlemen,

MR. ROSS resumed his seat.

OTHER BUSINESS.

MR. VANTRUMP presented a petition of the citizens of the Ninth Ohio Congressional District, praying Congress to take legislative action to define the status of naturalized citizens, and to compel the English Government to recognize the validity of American naturalization. Referred to Committee on Foreign Affairs.

MR. PAYNE, from the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs, reported a bill to provide for the sale of certain lands and lots on new islands in Beaufort District, South Carolina.

MR. DODGE presented a memorial of citizens of Louisiana for aid in the construction of the Opelousas Railroad. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

MR. DODGE, of Iowa, reported from the Committee on Military Affairs a bill for the relief of General G. W. Cullum, J. B. McPherson and others of the Engineer Department of the army. The intention of this bill is to relieve some technical objection to the passage of these officer's accounts that had been examined and found correct. Passed.

MR. PILE, of Missouri, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of G. C. Tyford, of the Ordnance Department of the United States, for moneys lost while in transit from Vicksburg to Cairo. Withdrawn for the present.

Adjourned.

CHICAGO.

Another Extensive Fire.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—A fire broke out last night in the five story building, 197 Lake street, completely destroying it and damaging the adjoining buildings from No. 193 to No. 199 to a considerable extent. The building was 197 Lake street, owned by Samuel Thomas, of Kentucky, and was valued at $45,000. It was occupied by Starrett & Bently, heavy hardware and cutlery manufacturers, whose stock was valued at $140,000, the loss on which will probably reach $100,000; No. 195 was occupied by Levy & Co., tinware and stove establishment. Their loss is $30,000; No. 199, leather belting, dies to be $10,000. Other loss is comparatively light. As far as ascertained the insurance is divided as follows: Hartford & Merchants, of Hartford, $5,000 each; Etna $11,000; Manhattan, Baltic & Clinton, of New York, $5,000 each; Home, $10,000; Underwriters, $15,000; Phœnix, Brooklin, $5,000; Commerce, of Albany, $3,000; Republic & Continental, of St. Louis, $5,000 each; Boatmen's & Farmers', of Cincinnati, $5,000 each; Chicago Companies, $50,000.

SECOND EDITION.

THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

Hurricane at Teneriffee.

Greek Fire Used in Cork.

Fenian Murderer Arrested.

Italian Ecclesiastical Estate.

Turkish Loan Seeking For.

The Rebellion in China.

Imperialists Again Defeated.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

HURRICANE AT TENERIFF.

LONDON, January 17.—Information is received here that a very violent hurricane recently prevailed at Teneriff and vicinity. Ships were driven to sea, houses uncofed and blown down, &c. The damage was very great, though no mention is made of loss of life.

GREEK FIRE AT CORK.

CORK, Jan. 17.—A vial of Greek fire was thrown yesterday at one of the witnesses for the Government in the Fenian trials here, but the material failed to ignite, and no injury was done. No clue to the perpetrator.

A FENIAN IDENTIFIED.

DUBLIN, January 17.—*Evening.*—At the examination of Lennon yesterday, Sergeant Kelly, survivor of the two policemen who were shot at Stephaside, and a woman, both swore that they fully recognized the prisoner as the man who fired the pistol shots which wounded one policeman and killed the other.

A TURKISH LOAN.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Turkish Government is seeking to raise a loan in the Hong Kong and Shanghai state that another battle was fought between the rebels and Imperialists at Shintung. The Imperialist army, which was under the command of Footai, was again defeated.

ITALY.

SALE OF ECCLESIASTICAL ESTATES.

The sales of the Ecclesiastical estates have so far proved very productive. The sums realized at these sales show an average appreciation of forty-three per cent. in value of the property since placed in market.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, January 17—*Evening.*—Consols 92⅛@92¾. American securities quiet. Five-twenties 71¾. Illinois Central 85; extra division series 47¾. Atlantic and Great Western 27.

FRANKFORT, January 17—*Evening.*—U. S. bonds 76¼.

LIVERPOOL, January 17—*Evening.*—Cotton 9d higher; sales 2000 bales; middling uplands at 7¾d. Corn 44s 8d. Wheat steady at 10s for white California, and 14s 3d for red western. Lard 3d higher, at 63s. Sugar steady. Tallow weaker, closing at 43s.

ANTWERP, January 17—*Evening.*—Petroleum heavy at 44 francs 50 centimes.

RECONSTRUCTION.

GEORGIA.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MACON, Jan. 17.—The correspondence between General Meade and Governor Jenkins is published. Gen. Meade considers the ordinance passed by the Montgomery Convention, to levy and collect a specific tax for defraying its expenses, and requiring the Treasurer of Georgia to advance forty thousand dollars, to be replaced when the specific tax is collected, as an appropriation made by law in the sense used by the Constitution of Georgia, which provides that no money shall be drawn from the Treasury except by appropriation made by law. Gen. Meade, therefore, requests Governor Jenkins to call together the Legislature for the amount called for by the Convention. He further says that he is clearly of the opinion that the Convention is authorized by the reconstruction acts to exercise such legislative power as may be necessary for it to discharge the duties which said acts impose. General Meade cites, as a precedent for his action in the case of the Louisiana Convention, the appropriations made by the Constitutional Convention in 1865, and concludes by asking the co-operation of the Executive Council in the performance of the difficult and embarrassing duties devolving upon him.

Gov. Jenkins, after meeting the subject at length, in his communication, says that after careful consideration of the subject, and with the clearest conviction of duty, he declines to comply with General Meade's request, and states his reasons for refusing at some length:

First—He considers the question as arising under the Constitution of Georgia, adopted in 1865, and under the Constitution of the United States, both of which he has sworn to preserve, protect and defend. No appropriation having been made by the Legislature, the Convention not having been called in accordance with the Constitution, but by Congress, cannot by its simple act appropriate money from the Treasury of the State of Georgia, and cannot confer on its agents any larger powers than are possessed by itself. He does not consider the ordinance of the Convention as made by law.

Second—There is nothing in the reconstruction acts which saddles the Treasury with the cost of the novel enterprise the Convention is engaged in. They provide that the Convention shall levy a tax for the express purpose of defraying the expenses of the Convention.

Third—Apart from the constitutional principles involved, the liabilities of the State now pressing upon the Treasury would not warrant him in authorizing the Treasurer to advance money to the Convention.

Gen. Meade receives the communication of Gov. Jenkins with profound regret. He considers his action an impediment to reconstruction, does not feel called upon to answer his arguments, and removes him from the office of Governor of Georgia with regret, entertaining for him high personal respect, as acting from a conscientious sense of duty.

ATLANTA, January 17.—The Convention to-day adopted, with some dissentients, the ordinance submitting General Meade for the course he has pursued in regard to reconstruction.

The President laid a letter before the Convention from a Connecticut firm, engaged in guano importation, stating that they had lost an order from Savannah for $3,000, and could not collect for what had already been furnished Georgia planters, on account of the passage of the Convention forbidding legal collections, and protesting against such action as tending to destroy the credit of the South. Resolutions of sympathy with the unfortunate were adopted. The militia section is as usual one about well regulated militia, &c., but has added thereto that "no general assembly shall have power to prescribe by law the manner in which arms shall be borne by private persons.

AUGUSTA, January 17.—The Commission appointed by General Meade to examine into the alleged maladministration on the part of the City Council, has adjourned until Tuesday, in order to give time for a full investigation.

After the adjournment a meeting of citizens was held in the Council Chamber, and Committees were appointed to obtain evidence sustaining the charges set forth in the petition against the Mayor and Council.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, January 17.—In the Convention to-day Mr. Parker introduced ordinances to establish a homestead law, and excepting property to the amount of $250 from levy or seizure. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Hurley proposed an ordinance to "declare all outstanding obligations for the purchase of slaves null and void." Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Langley introduced a resolution declaring the public good required that all ideas of further confiscation or further disfranchisement be abandoned. Laid on the table.

The ayes and nays being called for, upon a motion to re-consider, it was lost—SIXTY-one nays to forty-six ayes.

Gov. Orr addresses the Convention by invitation to-night.

NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, Jan. 17.—The Convention to-day adopted rules of order and elected J. W. Preck, of Wilmington, Sergeant-at-arms.

The Committee on Constitution made a report in reply to the order of the Convention requiring a draft of a Constitution.

M. Rodman, of Bufort, offered an ordinance providing relief for the people, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole for discussion.

Mr. Dunham, of Cleriand, Conservative, offered resolutions declaring the people of North Carolina are sincerely desirous of resuming their constitutional relations with the government and sister States. They acknowledge the power of Congress to enforce the reconstruction acts, but they believe them unwise and unconstitutional, unjust and oppressive. The resolutions were laid over.

MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, Jan. 17.—In the Convention to-day the following was referred to appropriate Committees:

A resolution to appoint a special committee to inquire into the propriety of removing the capital of the State to some more loyal and central place.

An ordinance forbidding corporations, &c., from levying taxes exceeding one dollar.

A resolution authorizing the Legislature to provide for repairing the loss of Mississippi, and pronouncing grievous the levying of the poll tax.

An ordinance, declaring among others the essential qualifications for electors, the acceptance of civil and political equality of all men on obligation never to countenance the secession of the State from the United States.

A resolution requesting the Committee on Ordinances to report an ordinance providing for the abolition of County Courts and enlarging the powers and jurisdiction of Magistrates.

The following were adopted:

A resolution providing for a Committee of five to receive the names of citizens in whose behalf Congress is to be petitioned for the removal of disabilities.

A resolution instructing the Committee on Amnesty to report an ordinance providing that hereafter no official bond be required of persons elected or appointed to office in the State, but providing a fine, imprisonment and perpetual disfranchisement for malfeasance in office.

The following were made the special order for Tuesday:

An ordinance providing for the publication of the Convention proceedings in three Republican papers of the State, allowing fifty cents per square and subscribing for one hundred copies of each of said papers, and authorizing the Auditor to issue warrants to pay for the same on the certificate of the Secretary.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, January 17.—In the Convention to-day the Special Committee for the investigation of the report of the Committee on Contingent Expenses reported that exhorbitant prices had been charged for stationery and other articles, and recommended the non-payment of several accounts unless a reduction of fifty per cent. be made.

The Committee offered a resolution that the various organizations of the Convention contribute greatly towards the unpopularity of the tax fixed to meet its necessary expenses, and render its collection difficult.

Article No. eighty-three of the constitution, adopted yesterday, for the election of Judges of the Supreme Court, was reconsidered and rejected to-day. Several speeches were made favoring their appointment by the Governor instead of election. Pending this discussion, the Convention for want of a quorum was not present at the night session.

NEW YORK.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, January 17, 1868.

SHIP BURNT AT SEA.

The steamer Australiasian, from Liverpool on the 4th and Queenstown on the 5th, arrived to day. January 5th a burning ship was seen, but the name could not be ascertained. There was nobody aboard.

LIBELS DISMISSED.

Judge Blatchford to-day dismissed the libels against the steamers City of Paris, Minnesota and others, on the ground that the act of Congress relative to carrying an excess of passengers applied only to sailing vessels. A libel was filed against the steamer Hibernia to-day on similar grounds.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR DEAD.

John Jacob Astor, Jr., died to-day in his sixty-sixth year.

TOOK THE OATH.

General J. B. Magruder, of the Confederate army, voluntarily took the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States to-day, in the United Circuit Court.

THE JUDICIAL VACANCY.

Governor Fenton has offered the vacancy on the bench of the Court of Appeals to Judge Charles Mason, of Madison county.

STATE NEWS.

—Prof. Kidd lectured on Oratory on Thursday evening for the ben

The Pittsburgh Gazette

PUBLISHED BY

PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,

AT GAZETTE BUILDING,

No. 66 Fifth Street.

F. B. PENNIMAN, T. P. HOUSTON, JOSIAH KING, N. P. REED. } Editors. } Business Managers.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1868.

AT AN END.

The legislative lock-out which so seriously threatened our local interests and which clogged the working machinery of our State Government, was happily brought to a close yesterday afternoon, by seven of the dissenters coming to terms and voting for the caucus nominees. Mr. Riddle, of Allegheny, refused to come in. The dissenters filed reasons for their course, which practically amount to nothing. They cannot expect that their unwise conduct can so easily be glossed over, and that the people will believe them to be so scrupulously honest and devoted to principle as they would like to appear. As yet they do not know what damage they may have done to the party, its measures and prospects, and if evil should, in the future, come out of the unfortunate dead-lock just terminated, they cannot expect to escape responsibility. However, it is a matter of congratulation with all that the bolters could not succeed in their plans, whatever they might have been, and that party usages have not in the end been departed from to the organization of the House. We trust a feeling of unity and harmony will hereafter prevail, and that there will nothing more arise to disturb the general good feeling of the members at Harrisburg.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

As yet the State Committee have not been called together for the purpose of determining when and where the State Convention shall be held. It ought to meet as soon as due notice can be given to the members. The National Convention has been fixed for May 20th.

In 1860 the Pennsylvania Convention met on February 22d. Its action had a very considerable effect in shaping the whole current of the following canvass. Occupying a central position; animated by moderate and enlarged views; its platform of doctrine exercised so much influence as to be accepted, with such additions as were needful to fill up the gap between the dimensions of a State and a nation, as the platform for the country. The supplemental resolutions in no way changed the sense or scope of the original. What was accomplished then can be repeated.

Moreover, if the Convention shall see proper to present the name of any distinguished Pennsylvanian for the Vice Presidential nomination, to delay the presentation until May would be fatal to his chances of adoption at Chicago. Other candidates will be brought out, public opinion will be concentrated elsewhere, and the nominee of our Convention will have no show whatever. We do not make this suggestion because we are inclined to champion any man's pretensions to this high honor, but because it is demanded by sound policy, and a due respect for whomsoever the choice may fall upon.

There are intimations that the delay is insisted on for personal ends in connection with preferment of another grade. We do not know how this may be, and shall be slow to cast imputations until a necessity shall be actually laid on us so directly as not to be cast off. But, as we judge, all considerations of public policy unite in demanding an early meeting of the Convention. It ought not to be postponed later than March; and the call for it ought to be specific in defining what powers it shall exercise, so as to prevent the repetition of controversies that have sometimes occasioned a degree of heat prejudicial to the harmony of the party.

In the meantime the respective County Committees had best take measures for the appointment of delegates to the State Convention. The occasion calls for the best order of men for this service. Political bummers are not suitable. Men who are mere intent on possible preferment after the presidential election shall be over, than on the vindication of cardinal doctrines, ought to have tickets for back seats. They will adorn a gentle retirement better than posts of conspicuity and influence. Unselfish men, of sound sense, keen perceptions to discriminate between the false and the true, and a manly courage to do all that ought to be done, and not that which is easiest, are the men to send to the front on this occasion.

THE RECENT LOCK-OUT.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The editor of the GAZETTE, of the 17th, writing from Harrisburg, speaks of Mr. McCamant as if he had been the candidate of the Bolters for Speaker, up to the end, and leaves the impression that they had continued to vote for him after he (on the last day of the balloting) had declared himself against the Connellsville Road. In this he does them a slight injustice, which is altogether, I am sure, unintentional on his part.

The Bolters voted for Mr. McCamant on only a few ballots. They then changed to Mr. Ewing, of Washington, and, when he declined, to Mr. Mann, of Potter—both strong Connellsville Railroad men.

I do not undertake to justify the Bolters, in any wise, but this correction is fairly due to them. JUSTICE.

REMARKS.—The dissenters voted for Mr. McCAMANT so long as that gentleman permitted the use of his name. When he saw political ruin staring him in the face and that there was no chance to defeat Mr. DAVIS, he withdrew, and the bolters selected on Mr. EWING as the next best man to destroy by their preference. He too withdrew, and the bolters then voted for any body rather than permit the organization to be effected by the selection, in accordance with party usages, of the caucus nominees. Had Mr. MCCAMANT permitted the use of his name, we believe, the bolters would have united their strength on him, even up to this time, and they certainly knew from the beginning that he was not truer to Free Railroad interests than Mr. DAVIS. Their case is a bad one, from whatever point we may view it, and all that has thus far been said regarding their unwise conduct savored more of leniency than of just severity.

AS WE predicted a few days ago, the Soldiers' Convention of Philadelphia, nominated Grant and Curtin as the presidential and vice presidential candidates. It was fitting that the soldiers of the Commonwealth should bestow the highest mark of their confidence on their most eminent compatriot in the field. It was equally fitting that they should designate Mr. Curtin for the second place. The masses of the Republican party in the State will respond with hearty good will to both suggestions.

IF THERE REMAINS any doubting Thomas of a Republican who still questions whether General Grant is heartily on our side, let him look and see with what unanimity the Democrats have dropped him. With one consent they soon began to fall off, and now not a man of them is left. By a species of inevitable repulsion they were driven away. No better proof of Grant's political soundness can be desired.

DEATH OF BISHOP HOPKINS.

The Right Rev. JOHN H. HOPKINS, D.D., L.L.D., D.C.L., whose death on the 9th inst., at the Episcopal residence at Rockpoint, near Burlington, Vermont, was published with our telegraphic reports on Friday, was at the time of his death Bishop of Vermont, and by right of seniority President of the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. The death of this aged and eminent Prelate will be mourned as a sore affliction throughout the American Church, and in no part of it by more or more attached personal friends than in this city, where he resided for several years. Before coming to Pittsburgh he had been engaged in the furnace business in a neighboring county. He relinquished the iron business for the study and profession of the law, of which he commenced the practice at the bar in this city, and while rapidly rising to distinction, with high prospects of preeminence over many talented rivals, his strong religious proclivities led him to turn his active and vigorous mind to the study of theology. He was ordained Deacon by the venerable Bishop WHITE, of Revolutionary fame, and in due time advanced to the Priesthood, and was the first Rector of the then new Trinity Church on Sixth street, to which the congregation of the old "Round Church" —previously under the pastoral charge of the venerable Rev. JOHN TAYLOR—removed. Mr. HOPKINS furnished the design and superintended the erection of Trinity Church, of which he continued to be the much loved and popular Rector until about 1830, when he was elected Assistant Minister of Bishop Eastburn's Church in Boston, and was elected and consecrated Bishop of Vermont in 1832.

Bishop HOPKINS was a native of Ireland, whence he emigrated with his father about A. D. 1800, at the age of about eight years. He was one of the many American Bishops who attended the Pan Anglican Convention of Bishops at the Palace of Lambeth, England, in September last. During his absence on this occasion he visited, we believe, his native Ireland, Paris and other continental centers, enduring and enjoying the fatigues and vicissitudes of his journeyings, and returning thence to his home with good prospects of many years of life and usefulness. We are not advised of the immediate cause of his sudden death. The venerable widow and the many sons and daughters that survive have the cordial and heartfelt sympathy of numerous old acquaintances in this city, who cherish the kindliest memory of "auld lang syne." We understand that old Trinity is to be immediately divested of its Christmas green and draped in mourning for its warmly cherished first pastor.

The Right Reverend BENJAMIN BOSWORTH SMITH, D. D., who was consecrated on the same day, in October, 1832, with Bishop HOPKINS of Vermont, will succeed to the Presidency of the House of Bishops. No one in the Church will more sincerely than the good Bishop SMITH mourn the sad providence that elevates him to the high position made vacant by the death of the venerable and learned HOPKINS.

IT IS NATURAL members of Congress should wish to partake in the relaxations and enjoyments of the holidays, as well as other sorts of people. Certainly they dealt more liberally with themselves in that regard than newspaper men dare attempt in their own behalf. Some of the journals dropped their editions for two days; many for only one. Congressmen did not hesitate to take a vacation of ten days, and that just at the commencement of their annual labors, when they could not urge that they were fatigued and required rest. They took it, moreover, when many great interests of the people or government were sorely pinched, and needed both attention and relief. North and south, east and west, whites and blacks, were alike suffering.

A famous British statesman said it was his rule never to put off till to-day anything that he could put off till to-morrow, because he escaped the doing of many things by that expedient. Doubtless this is a convenient rule for lazy people. The lapse of time certainly takes away the necessity for many labors. If a man waits till his house burns down he escapes the need of removing his furniture or putting water on the flames. But few men would care to have his private concerns managed in that way. At some tasking of muscles or of mind, almost everybody prefers to have the best done that can be under the circumstances as they arise.

Now, that the Congressmen have had their play spell it is to be hoped they will cease toying, and address themselves seriously to the tasks assigned them. The people are getting weary of the jangle about Reconstruction, and want the circle of the Union once more completed on fair and just terms. What might have been done two years ago, before the passions engendered by the war had subsided, will not be tolerated now. It is time this fact was recognized and acted upon. Then the industry of the country needs relief from taxation to the largest practical extent. Retrenchment of expenditures is required to this end. A fair enforcement of the revenue laws is of prime consequence, so that each branch of business shall pay the share assigned to it, and not cast the greater part of its load over upon others. A revision of the whole financial system seems to be involved, so that specie payments may be speedily and safely reached. As goods have gone down in value to the specie basis, the sooner the currency gets there the better for all holders of goods. If any business men fail to see that, they are to be pitied. Mr. SEWARD'S land monopoly enterprises ought to be embargoed. Whatever might be desirable if the nation had no public debt, or little, in the way of territorial acquisition, all expenditures of cash in that way now, is injurious. Many a man has kept on buying lands and making improvements thereon with borrowed money, until the Sheriff got after him and sold him out. Mr. SEWARD is imitating this folly. Congress has plenty of arduous work before it. Let it take hold right earnestly, and meet the popular impatience by labors expeditiously and well done.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

At the last session of the Legislature the sum of $250,000 was appropriated towards the care of orphans of Union soldiers. This sum was overdrawn by the sum of upwards of $40,000; making in all a very liberal provision. Yet we hear that many of these children are not as well taken care of as they ought to be. From sources entitled to consideration we hear complaints that the establishment at Whitehall, in Cumberland county, near Harrisburg, is far short of what it should be. We do not intend any reflection on Col. MACFARLAND, the Superintendent; but we are of the opinion that an investigation will do no harm. Let a Committee of the Legislature, duly authorized, go over there. If they find matters all as they should be, uncomfortable reports will be silenced. If they find a condition of affairs calling for a remedy, it can be promptly supplied. Who will move in this matter?

—The elephant is likely soon to become extinct. Many of the places which knew him, know him no more, and the jungles and wilds of Asia and Africa have but ghosts of herds of them now, so that this representative of a mighty antediluvian constituency will probably soon take his place with the dodo, the saurian, megetharium, mammoth, etc., in the mighty list of things that were in the days of the giants.

EX-GOV. CURTIN will decline the nomination tendered him for Vice-President of the United States, by the recent National Convention of the Boys in Blue, held in Philadelphia.

REPORT OF THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

The office of State Superintendent of Schools should be above party politics. The trusts are too high and too sacred to be committed to any man on political grounds alone. No position in our great State is half as important as the charge of the education of 739,389 youth to intelligence, industry and virtue. The expenditure of money, $5,170,750, large as it is in itself, is the smallest item in the account. Figures are wholly insufficient to measure the value to the youth themselves, to our State and the world, of the elevation of character, the increase of happiness, the addition to wealth and the saving from crime caused by the proper education of this nearly one million. No one can fully appreciate its importance. Give us a population of three millions, ever increasing, of well educated and moral people, and the many millions now wasted, or worse than wasted, in corrupting men would be saved, and in wealth and all that constitutes power we could face the world.

We were glad, therefore, when an intelligent, earnest man, whose heart had long been in the work, was appointed to the position of State Superintendent of Schools. No better selection could have been made. The report before us gives proof that he is no mere plodder in the footsteps of others. He has opinions and ways of doing things which are his own. His report is brief, well arranged, giving us just what we wanted to know. We learn that the whole number of pupils in attendance in 1867 was 10,644 greater than in 1866, and that the average attendance was 1,488 greater; that there was an increase of 405 male teachers and a decrease of 117 female teachers; that there was an increase in the length of the school term of 1¼ days; that there was an increase of $1.53 per month in the salaries of male teachers and $1.20 per month to female teachers; that the people willingly "pay heavy taxes to educate their children and do pay in many instances from fifteen to twenty-six mills on the dollar;" that an examination shows 338 students from this State in colleges in other States and 385 in colleges in this State from other States.

No less interesting is the fact from twenty-four manufacturing establishments the average wages paid to those who cannot read is $30.00 per month; to those who can read but little, $46 00; to those who can read well, but who are in other respects poorly educated, $55 00; to those who are well educated in all respects, $85.00 per month. It also appears that the total number in our jails and poor-houses is 5,368; of these but 193 are good scholars, and 174 of these came through intemperance; that 1,615 cannot read; that 1,729 can read but little, and 916 can read well.

From the facts obtained from our jails, penitentiaries and poor houses, he says that the following three things are indicated: (1.) That since the proportion of persons wholly illiterate in Pennsylvania is very small, ignorance is a fruitful source of crime; (2) that ability simply to read and write on the part of the people composing it does not largely protect society from the commission of crime; (3) that a good education tends in a marked degree to prevent crime.

The report also shows that Grammar and High Schools are the crown and glory of our system, and that those who oppose these and who maintain that any who desire to extend their education beyond the ability to read and write and keep accounts, hold a most contracted view of education; that since God made all minds capable of being educated, it is their right to be educated—to be educated in the highest degree practicably attainable.

He also states that the qualifications of teachers are much below what they ought to be—that not one-half of them ever read a single book on the subject of education. May not this arise partly from the many falsely called Normal Schools, which profess to prepare persons to teach and secure for them certificates in three or six months?

A novel feature in this model report is the prominence given to Sabbath Schools. We agree with the Superintendent that "our children ought not only to be trained intellectually, but morally and religiously. There ought to be deeply implanted in the breast of every child some fixed form of faith in holy things." "We may now boast that no child born in Pennsylvania need grow up in ignorance of the ordinary branches of knowledge. It will be a glorious day for the State when it can be said that all our children enjoy equal opportunities of receiving instruction in the Word and ways of God."

GOVERNOR GEARY advises that provision of law be made whereby interes accruing on deposits of the public funds shall accrue to the Treasury, for the common benefit, instead of to the Treasurer, for his individual advantage. This is easy to say, and sounds prettily enough in the ears of tax payers; but by what stipulations shall this result be produced? Who shall determine where the funds shall be deposited? in what sums? and at what rate of interest? Is it proposed to relieve the Treasurer from responsibility for the safe keeping of the moneys? These, and other questions of cognate description, will need to be answered, before it can be determined what shape to give the proposed enactment. Practically the subject will be found to be attended by difficulties.

If we recollect aright, during the Treasurership of Mr. H. S. MAGRAW this matter attracted attention, and a law was passed forbiding the Treasurer to loan the public moneys. We think that statute still remains, and is about as effectual as any similar one can be; that is, it has no effect whatever. It is made the duty of the Treasurer to keep securely the public moneys, and pay them out according to law. A special place for their custody is not provided. He may keep them in his pocket; in his dwelling; in his place of business; anywhere, so that they are forthcoming when required. Ordinarily, he puts them in different banks; such as he sees proper to take the risk in; and without bargaining, some rate of interest is allowed him. If one of the banks fail, he and his sureties are liable for the resultant loss. If the State shall designate the banks of deposit, it must, in equity, run its own risks. Indeed, there will not be a scramble for the office, if the law determines the places of deposit, and at the same time makes the Treasurer responsible.

It has been suggested that a species of Sub-Treasury be established; that is, that a proper lock-up be provided, and that the public moneys shall be kept therein, subject to inspection by an officer appointed for that purpose, so as to make sure that it is there, and not somewhere else. This system would make the Treasurer responsible for putting the moneys in this lock-up, but not for its defense against burglars. This would be asking what no sane person would attempt for any usual salary.

Probably this whole matter will be sifted in the course of the current session, when it shall come up for consideration. The change proposed by the Governor, if feasible, would take one prolific source of contention, and often, of corruption, out of the politics of the Commonwealth. This is desirable, provided it can be accomplished without entailing liability to loss.

IN framing the Railroad Committee of the State Senate, Mr. Graham, Speaker, has exercised unusual good care and caution, selecting only such men as he knew, beyond doubt, to be friendly to Free Railroad interests. The displacement of Mr. Landon is a move in the right direction, as that gentleman was openly hostile to the Connellsville Railroad interests, and was closely identified with those of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

A review of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, in church history, reveals some features which will give it a prominent place in the nineteenth century. It will chiefly be noted for the number of important ecclesiastical assemblies, and for the movements toward union. The *Methodist* has a lengthy review of the Christian Church, covering the whole religious world. The view is maintained, by many interesting statistics, that Protestant Christianity, both in Europe and the Papal States, notwithstanding the legislation of governments, especially in the latter, is growing and rooting itself in every Roman Catholic country in the world. It regards the restoration of the Mexican Republic an immense gain to Protestantism. Even Pagan countries are yielding to the undagging zeal and labor of missionary effort, while rationalism is doing comparatively little. Among the large bodies who have attracted so much attention, we may name first, the Evangelical Alliance at Amsterdam, which was largely attended by delegates from all parts of the world. The meeting of the "Pan Anglican Synod," the first general meeting of all the bishops of the Anglican Church is an event of great significance from the fact that it is regarded as the first step towards the consolidation of the different branches of the Church into one communion, and it is thought by some, into one government. In view of the threatened removal of the Pope's temporal power, and other grave matters, the Pope convened an assembly of all the Bishops of the Church of Rome. The gorgeous display of that august body heralded across the waters is a matter of recent date. As the proceedings of the Bishops are secret, we are not informed what was done. This much, however, was made public, that the Pope and the Bishops deemed it best to convoke a regular Ecumenical Council. It is thought this body may meet in the course of the year 1868.

Among the prominent features, too, has been the "union" and "disunion" movements. The fusion of the Old and New School Presbyterians, proposed upon the basis of the joint Committee, has not been consummated. Negotiations by the Cumberland Presbyterians with the Southern General Assembly have led to no result. The late Philadelphia Presbyterian Convention produced grand results, which are still at work fostering the spirit of union. The Dutch Reformed Church has dropped the "Dutch" from its name, and the German Reformed Church are likely to drop the "German" ere long, and thus, perhaps, pave the way to the union of these two bodies. Efforts towards the union of the Methodist Protestant Church with the American Wesleyan failed, but few ministers and members of the latter joined the former, and most of those who did not remain in the Wesleyan organization returned to the Methodist Episcopal Church again. The most important disunion movement was that of the Lutheran Church in the United States. A number of Synods which urge a strict adhesion to the unaltered Confession of Augsburg withdrew from the "General Synod" of the United States, and established a new "General Council," at the first meeting at Fort Wayne, Indiana, at which twelve Synods were represented. Most of the Churches, which were chiefly confined to the Northern States before the rebellion, are advancing into the South. Meanwhile the Southern Churches are using extraordinary efforts to retain their power, and make aggressive movements Northward. These are some of the grand features of 1867.

Among our weekly religious exchanges we note with pleasure the *Presbyterian*, which has been changed from four to eight pages. The paper, type, and general arrangements, makes a neat improvement in the paper over the old form. It is also, as it always has been, ably edited, and always dignified and courteous in its discussions and controversies. In a word, we like the new paper.

The Mississippi Mission M. E. Conference has just been held in New Orleans, Bishop Ames presiding. During the past year the average advance is full one hundred per cent. Among the gains are the following: 1866—ministers, 31; local preachers, 64; members, 6,568. In 1867—traveling preachers, 61; local preachers, 127; members, 13,309.

The Centenary of the Brick Presbyterian Church, New York City, will be celebrated with appropriate ceremonies to-morrow. Dr. Gardner Spring, the venerable and much beloved pastor, and his assistant, Dr. J. O. Murray, will conduct the services.

The fierce discussion at Oberlin, Ohio, in regard to Masonry, and the breach between the First and Second Church on that question, has about terminated, and adjusted by the latter to put each individuals case on its own merits, "recognizing the broad distinction between wrong in an Institution and sin in a Man,"—while it believes, says the report, Free Masonry is opposed to the spirit of the Gospel. It is expected the First Church will take action as the Second has done.

Rev. Dr. Magoon, one of the most distinguished ministers among the Baptists, who recently accepted the call of the Broad Street Baptist Church, Philadelphia, has already entered upon his labors.

Through the active exertions of Bishop Simpson and others, immediately on the ground, Quincy College, Illinois, was rescued from sale, by securing twenty thousand dollars to pay its liabilities. The success of this effort has induced McKendree College, at Lebanon, Illinois, to use the same extraordinary means to obtain relief. To accomplish this, a grand convention or mass gathering of the people is to be held, at which Bishop Simpson, Gen. C. B. Fiske and others, will speak. We presume the meeting will be protracted like at Quincy until the needful sum is obtained. It is quite common to beg churches out of debt, but rather a new plan to press the claims of colleges with the same persistent efforts as churches.

IT IS STATED that a movement has been started on the eastern side of the State, having for its object the elevation of Mr. Wayne McVeigh, of Chester county, to the seat in the United States Senate now occupied by Mr. Buckalew. He is a young man of considerable promise and smartness, and has done good service in the Republican ranks ever since the organization of that party.

If, however, our eastern friends mean to take the next Senator let them select for the place a man of mature years, of eminent talents, of wide culture, of great knowledge, of wide renown, such as are combined in the person of Mr. Henry C. Carey. His fame and peculiar excellencies would reconcile other portions of the State to being passed by in his favor. As the ablest defender of Protection in this country, it would be singularly appropriate to give him a place in the national capitol beside General Cameron, whose steady and intelligent devotion to that principle has never wavered.

—The Fenian parade has excited the Philadelphians to the extent of a couple of columns to each newspaper. On Wednesday everything was Fenian, banners, streamers, sashes, ribbons, all were green, as the grass would have been if it had not feared to show itself to so warlike a procession as was this. Three coffins figured largely in the line and made a very pretty show, and the paraders all seemed quite happy, and were evidently delighted at the fine appearance they made. In fact it was a regular Irish jollification, and when we have said that we have said enough, for every one knows that that is the jolliest of all jollities.

GLEANINGS.

—Lamartine is dying.

—Snow is a drug just now in St. Paul.

—Bath, Me., is to have a $75,000 court house.

—Milwaukee's schools cost $65,000 last year.

—One dollar is the price of a Turkish bath in Boston.

—A new State prison is what the Californians want now.

—Half the children of Kankakee, Ill., have the scarlet fever.

—Kertsch is to be the Sebastapol of the next Russian war.

—Cleveland is to have the renowned Boz early in February.

—The New York *Mail* calls the rule of three the law of the fates.

—Rosicrucian is the name of the favorite for the next Derby.

—There are seventy-six Congregational preachers in Vermont.

—Seven and one-quarter pounds is the weight of an Oregon potato.

—Bierstadt has shown some of his pictures to the Queen of England.

—Hannibal, a small town in Missouri, had a dozen fights on Christmas day.

—Twelve thousand medals have been given by the Pope to his recent defenders.

—Sweetser, of the New York *Mail*, has started a penny morning paper called the *Globe*.

—$26,000 is what the Webb sisters get for playing one hundred nights on the Pacific coast.

—Fifty thousand Arabs in Algeria recently went to their long home on account of the cholera.

—The regular army of Mexico is to be 18,000 men hereafter, and is to cost $4,800,000 per annum.

—365 Congregational meeting houses have been built during the last twenty years, in this country.

—The farmers in the neighborhood of Green Bay, Wisconsin, are still suffering greatly for want of water.

—Burglars are troublesome in various parts of Maine. They have them there aged from ten to sixty years.

—$250,000 is what a certain Englishman has to pay for the monopoly of the gambling business at Hong Kong.

—Henry Ward Beecher's income was large last year, he made thirty-seven thousand dollars from his farm alone.

—Somebody turned the lights out in Selwyn's theatre, Boston, on Saturday. Screaming, etc., was the consequence.

—A negro thief was shot in Memphis and his carcass left lying for almost a week in the street, because the Coroner was out of town.

—A congress of skaters is to assemble shortly in New York; all skating clubs are to be invited, and a series of skating exhibitions and tournaments is to take place.

—The United States got fifteen thousand dollars in the shape of taxes from the Black Crook which was performed four hundred and seventy-five times in New York.

—The Hudson, N. Y., Iron Company has just declared a dividend of forty-five per cent., beside increasing the capital stock. We should think that such capital stock ought to be increased.

—The sudden ending of the Quimby divorce case has thrilled Chicago with a most delicious scandal, but has spared them the long columns of prurient details which would have filled their journals if it had ever come before the Courts.

—Semicolonville is the name of a town in Iowa, and an exchange advises the landlords to have the Legislature change the name to Periodville, so that travellers will make a full stop there.

—Valero, the Spanish actor, was recently robbed in Matanzas of a box containing six thousand dollars in gold. The robber left a cigar box containing fifteen thousand dollars in bills, which was beside the gold, behind him.

—The pin money of the various sovereigns of Europe varies as much as do the sovereigns themselves. Napoleon has $7,500,000; King William has $3,000,000; Franz Joseph $3,500,000; Victoria $2,000,000; while the poor King John, of Saxony, has but $112,000.

—Thirty or forty mill operatives in Fall River had a horrible row recently, in which men and women engaged promiscuously and received black eyes and bloody noses indiscriminately. After this we should like, if possible, to hear no more about the superiority of New England factory girls over the rest of womankind.

—Gov. Magoffin, who the Harrodsburg, Ky., *Signal* says is a genial, whole-souled, old-fashioned Kentucky gentleman, recently gave a very elegant dinner to Raphael Semmes. A long poem was read, called the "Admiral's Sword," in which a prophet foretells that the said sword is sheathed, not surrendered. The company consisted of democrats and radical and conservative republicans, and everything passed off pleasantly.

—The Rev. Moodie, of Chicago, in speaking of the destruction of the magnificent building of the Young Men's Christian Association in that city, stated that God had suffered them to meet with that loss in order to give them a still better building. Another minister suggested that it might have been meant to humble them, a remark which carries much force with it, when we think of the avowed purposes of the Association and then of the amount of money spent on the building. We would almost venture to say that our Young Men's Christian Association does as much good as the one in Chicago, and yet it is content with neat and simple rooms, while applying what money it has to its legitimate purposes.

—A new troupe of Japanese, composed of gentlemen and ladies of rank and leisure, has come to New York. The members are all entitled to wear two swords each, yet we are jugglers. This might seem inconsistent any place but in America, where they are so accustomed to seeing high functionaries who are very accomplished jugglers. The manager of the troupe, who is a nobleman of high degree, has resorted to a rare expedient to obtain free puffs and official patronage. On Tuesday he appeared with his companions before Mayor Hoffman and presented him with a sword valued at three hundred dollars. The Mayor in return bestowed his photograph on the foreigners, who were overcome by this act of condescension.

—One of the most able of the American monthlies is the "Northern," published in Newark, N. J., and circulated everywhere. The last number of this magazine, that for January, contains one of the most truthful, cutting, severe and unanswerable articles on Charles Dickens that we have ever seen. The statements are all facts, and such facts as have been most studiously kept from public view by Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, Dolby and Dickens. Those persons who are unprejudiced enough to wish to hear all sides of the great case of Dickens vs. America and the World, should read this article, which, as we remarked above, is very severe, more so even than the remarks of a Sunday contemporary of ours are, when addressed to us.

—Captain Judkins is no longer in command of the Scotia, for which future travelers may be thankful. We wonder if it is impossible for a man to be as perfect a sailor as Captain Judkins, and at the same time be a gentleman? It has been said that the Cunard Company cannot get Captain Judkins' equal in knowledge of navigation and the sea, of which he has been termed the king. Of this we cannot assert the truth, but we do know that that company would have rather a hopeless task if a man was to be found who is the gallant Captain's equal in gruffness, impoliteness, disdain of all laws of kindness or politeness, and in general beastishness. We hope the Cunards will never attempt this task.

EPHEMERIS.

—Bismarck is to be made a duke.

—Lake Winipisseogee is frozen hard.

—Another un mountain has been discovered in Missouri.

—For four months the Great Eastern has been lying idle.

—Gen. Sickles is commander of the G. A. R. in New York State.

—Rev. Baxter says the Jews are to be restored to Palestine this year.

—Madame Iturbide is in Paris with the young Mexican Emperor.

—A statue of the late Gen. Wadsworth is to be erected at Washington.

—The Pope laments the loss of a favorite servant who has been with him for forty years.

—Fifty dollars per annum was the price of the first Virginia newspaper issued in 1780.

—Sombrero is the name of the man who discovered or invented nitro-glycerine in 1847.

—North Carolina will be reconstructed in six months, at least so says the Raleigh *Standard*.

—Arkansas is over-run with grasshoppers, which don't seem to care a straw for the cold weather.

—Every family in Tennessee is allowed to own one dog; every extra dog is subject to a state tax of two dollars.

—Train, the political Cheap John, has gone to Europe again, probably to lay up a new stock of grievances.

—Eighteen and sixteen were the respective ages of a groom and his bride at Brant, Illinois, on Christmas day.

—The exportation of cattle has been stopped by the Dutch government, as the cattle plague rages in Holland.

—The Springfield *Republican* thinks it got awful late in Greenfield, Ill., on Thursday, as the town clock struck 720.

—One hundred and sixty dollars in gold is the price paid per ton for the new steel rails of the Hudson River Railroad.

—Three millions of dollars worth of improvement was made in Chicago last year. The morals were not mentioned in the report.

—The friends of the poet, Bryant, will be pleased to learn that his paper, the New York *Evening Post*, cleared $175,000 last year.

—Oh dit that Sheridan may marry Miss Fenton, as he is flirting heavily in that direction. The Governor is said to resemble Barkis.

—The Durand *Times* says wildcats were never so plenty in Wisconsin as now. They are killed at the rate of a dozen a year.

—A Berlin Professor claims to have discovered the first copy of Faust's Bible, two years older than any other, and containing the printer's autograph.

—An exchange gravely tells its readers that in Chicago all things are possible. An old bull has been playing on the fiddle, and did it very well, too.

—A girl thirteen years old, living in Dayton, has a child six weeks old, her husband is twenty years old, and the whole party looks on life as an excellent joke.

—Rumor says that the Austrian government is endeavoring to prevail on the French Emperor to recognize Senor Juarez as President of the Republic of Mexico.

—Col. Berdan's new fire arm is said to be the most perfect rifle ever yet invented, far outdoing the needle and chassepot guns. The Russian Government thinks of purchasing some.

—The London *Times* pays its Paris correspondent twenty thousand dollars a year and has an elegantly furnished house for him to abide in. Bull Run Russell is the present happy incumbent.

—There is an old Highlander living in the land o' cakes who boasts of having slept one night with Burns. An exchange says that a man in Hartford said the same thing the day after he had sat on a hot stove.

—Du Chaillu is a wonderful man. He had scarcely gotten back from his perilous explorations in Africa, when he went out to Chicago, and has once more returned to New York in safety.

—The people of Patterson, N. J., are outdoing themselves in rendering aid to the suffering poor. Here is an excellent chance for the people of other places to endeavor to outdo the Pattersonians.

—A Mr. Schwartz, who has a cigar factory at Troy, N. Y., recently employed a man who did not belong to the Union, consequently all other employees of Mr. Schwartz left. Mr. Schwartz quickly supplied their places, and very peremptorily refused to re-employ them.

—A negro in Milwaukee asked another why he carried a pistol. No. 2 did not like the question, so he fired his weapon at the querist. Nobody was hurt, but there was one black man less in the neighborhood, and the police can't find him. He evidently thinks he murdered his companion.

—For many years we believe there was not a masquerade in this country. Either popular prejudices or popular finances frowned hard enough to keep them down, and it was not until the war opened many stopped up pores and widened out the popular views by opening countless vistas, that they, with many other pomps and vanities, were introduced, and now we read of every small town having its masquerades, as well as its skating parks and rinks. We read in a Wisconsin paper this morning that "grand masquerades" prevail in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

—A man was knocked down and nearly murdered in his own dwelling by a gang of fellows, who gained their entrance into the house by false pretences. They got three hundred dollars, when a woman in the house made so much racket that they ran off. Of course this happened in Chicago, where on the same day, Wednesday, they had a mysterious death of a wealthy Jewess, a case of heartless child abandonment, the arrest of an old Chicago villain who murdered a New York policeman, also the arrest of another of the Ableitner murderers and the full particulars of the great clock factory fire. Happy place Chicago is for newspaper locals.

—The Emperor of Austria appeared at a recent ball attired in plain black evening costume. Such an innovation must trouble greatly the great Bourbon party of Europe, the large minority of the European upper classes. When the Bourbons fell it devolved on the Hapsburgs to sustain the dignity of monarchs, and uphold the good old principles of absolutism. All others have fallen away from the standard excepting Spain, whose influence is not large. Russia has shocked these exclusives by her vast strides towards disgraceful liberty. Italy has, in the most outrageous manner, swept out a herd of sovereigns, and the mushroom Prussia has upset some of the old thrones. Under these circumstances Austria was considered the only hope, the last stout thing to which to cling, and now Franz Joseph has apostasized; has gone back on the sacred laws of the etiquette of his ancestors, and has worn plain black ball clothes. After such signs and wonders what marvel is there in the growing number of disciples of such doctrines as those of Miller, Baxter or Cummings?

—A very delicate, simple and beautiful machine has been constructed, which will take a portion of a tree, after it has been cut the right length and width, and shave it up into thin ribbons as wide as a roll of house paper, making one hundred or one hundred and fifty to the inch. These rolls of wood are placed on the walls by paper hangers with paste and brush, precisely in the same manner with paper. The wood is wet when used, and really works easier than paper, because it is much more tough and pliable. In these days, when variety is sought for, one can finish the walls of his house in different woods, to suit his taste. One room can be finished in bird's eye maple, another in chestnut, another in cherry, another in white wood, and so on. Thus he has no imitation, but the real, genuine article upon his walls. The eye tires of set figures, such as as we have in ordinary paper hangings, but never of nature itself. The longer the wood hanging remains on the wall the more distinct will be the grain and color of the wood.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 12, 1867.

The Emperor of the French is evidently trying his best to establish a lasting influence over the Turkish Empire, but does not appear to be in a fair way of meeting with the anticipated success. Thus it was generally known not long ago that a French academy for the education of Turkish as well as christian students was to be erected in Constantinople, but the matter has afterwards turned out to be a magnificent humbug, and the French scheme was seen through without much trouble by the most nearsighted. Another enterprise in which France shows a desire to control the affairs of the country as far as possible is the projected railroad from Belgrade to Constantinople, for which a concession has been granted to a French company. How long this will remain under the plan will turn into reality, is a very difficult question to answer.

Railroads are not the *forte* of the Turkish empire, and any news which may reach you in regard to similar projects must be received with much precaution. Turkey is still engaged in trying to subdue the Cretans, who will not be subdued however, nor are they even vanquished, all protestations and assurances on the part of the Government, notwithstanding. There are now but few families on the Island of Crete, the Russians being constantly engaged in taking away on board their vessels, whoever desires to leave the scene of strife. This proceeding on the ky, of the Russian crafts, and the indirect but efficient assistance thereby given to the Christian belligerents on the island, is a source of great annoyance to the Sublime Porte, and by no means helpful to promote good feeling with its Northern neighbors. Russia, however, appears to be indifferent as to the fact of hurting the feelings of the Grand Turk, and is well aware of the weakness of this "Sick man." In the meantime the sufferings of the insurgents in Candia are described to be severe, and the Greek islands abound in half-starving refugees from Turkish cruelty. Still the force of the insurgents holds out bravely and has lately whipped the Turkish troops in a battle which lasted almost all day. Ali Pasha states in all his official reports that the island is completely pacified, but it is well known among the Christian part of our population, that this is all an invention, in order to prevent any one seeing the weakness of the Government, and the inefficiency of its efforts to quell the insurrection. It is generally believed that peace will not be restored unless the island is given up to the Greeks. The latter Government threatens to make war in the spring, but little faith is attributed to such declarations, and unless Russia will interfere in favor of the brave and heroic defenders of their independence from the tyranny of the Mussulmen, the Cretans may have to look forward to a long and tiresome struggle before their end will be accomplished. They have the best wishes on the part of their Christian brethern in this Capitol, and receive substantial assistance from the latter to the greatest possible extent.

HARRISBURG.

The Legislature—"Seasons" of the Dissenting Republicans in the House.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, Jan. 11, 1868.

When the roll was called in the House yesterday afternoon on the twenty-sixth ballot for Speaker, and the name of Mr. Armstrong was reached, he rose in his seat and read the following paper:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, January 10, 1868.

We, the undersigned, Republican members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, having declined to attend the caucus of the Republican members for the purpose of making nominations of persons to fill offices of this House, and having up to this time withheld our support from the numerous and gallant men voted for in caucus for the position of Speaker, desire to say before this body, our immediate constituents, and the people of the State, the reasons which have influenced our action. We have been opposed to the election of the candidate for Speaker presented by the caucus above referred to because we believed

The Pittsburgh Gazette

SATURDAY, JAN. 18, 1868.

From the books at the Recorder's office we learn that real estate is rapidly changing hands, and holds up in price remarkably well. In some cases fancy figures are realized with little difficulty.

We hear of numerous projects for the erection of many new buildings during the present year in Pittsburgh and Allegheny. The most promising enterprises of the character will be pushed forward by building associations about to organize with large capital.

Trade with our wholesale and retail merchants and manufacturers has brightened considerably during the past few weeks, and the money market is much easier. The large proceeds from the sale of the coal floated down the river during the recent rise have been received and thrown into business channels, contributing largely to the general revival of business.

The question of rents commences to excite attention in view of the near approach of the first of April,—in these parts observed as "moving day." From present indications we are led to believe that there will be neither advance nor reduction in the present high rates prevailing for business houses and dwellings. During the past year a large number of new buildings have been erected in both cities and the adjoining outlying districts, so that houses for the houseless will not be so difficult to obtain as heretofore.

A question having been raised as to the rigut of representation in the Central Board of Education of the districts recently consolidated with the city, the su ject was referred for opinion to Mr. Wickersham, State Superintendent of Common Schools. He writes as follows: "It is my opinion that all the new districts incorporated into the city are entitled to the right of representation in the Board of Control, on the same conditions as the other wards of the city. They are also entitled to the benefits of the High School." The Superintendent is certainly right. Any special law regulating school matters in the city as it existed prior to enlargement, must apply to the new wards created by the consolidation act.

WAGES OF LABOR.

A man officially connected with a prominent benevolent institution, in one of the chief eastern cities, started recently on his annual round to solicit contributions from merchants who, year after year, had gladly been patrons thereof. The first counting-room he entered, the merchant said to him, "You must not ask me for one dollar this year. My stock of goods, as it stands, cost three millions of dollars. At market rates it will not sell for two millions." The solicitor saw there was no more to be said to that merchant, and he went elsewhere; but wherever he went he was encountered by like statements, attesting the heavy decline in prices of most commodities, and the consequent losses suffered by holders. These complaints were not simulated, but real. Prices have gone off, and there is no prospect that they will go back, for many years, if ever, to the high point attained during the rebellion.

Yet there are plenty of demagogues and scoundrels who insist that manufacturers could well keep up the wages of employes but for their disposition to grasp and oppress. They talk volubly about the unprecedented and enormous profits made by proprietors; tell how rich they have become; and how easily they can pay any scale of wages demanded, if they had a mind to. We suppose a good many manufacturers are rich, and that they mean to keep what they have made as well as they can. They will show themselves to be fools if they do not. We suppose, moreover, that artisans, mechanics and laborers laid up handsome sums during the prevalence of high wages. If they did not, the blame rests with their improvidence and want of forethought.

By a law stronger than any resolution of a Manufacturers' Association—than any rule of a Trade Union—wages must and will, in the long run, bear a definite proportion to the rate at which the particular products thereof sell in open market. Combinations, by proprietors or workmen, may temporarily control the current of business, but these interpositions act only as casual impediments thrown across a river. The waters will make their way to the level of the ocean, and in spite of all hindrances prices will gravitate to the level of the normal market. Hence, it may be doubted whether combination to keep up prices either of wages or of goods have, on the large scale, advanced the interests of producing classes. For brief periods prices may be artificially forced up, but movements in that direction always result ultimately in re-actions, by which purchasers obtain compensation for the extortions practiced upon them.

This principle has received an admirable illustration in the anthracite coal trade. During the war the miners entered into a most efficient combination for their own advantage; which, as a matter of course, rigorously excluded the helpers by them employed. The miners made, through a considerable period, as high as eight or ten dollars a day, working not to exceed six hours. Coal went up in market to fabulous prices, to the sore dismay of hundreds of thousands of families living on salaries or other fixed incomes, of widows struggling with the needle or the washboard to keep the wolf of famine from the door. The proprietors of colliers made great gains as well. All concerned in the traffic grew rich, no matter how many shivered with cold. This could not last. The law of which we have spoken could not be defied. Coal went down with a run, and all the past year it was sold at lower rates than ever before. Still, the wages of miners kept up tolerably strong. The principal loss fell upon the proprietors. Whatever incorporated companies paid them, not out of current earnings, but out of surplus, the hoardings of flush years. But surpluses do not last forever, and when expanded, stockholders become restive and wages are cut down. This is happening sharply. A few days ago, we chronicled the fact that a number of the leading anthracite companies had reduced wages largely. We venture to predict that this is not the utmost state which the reduction will reach before the new year shall go out. The opportunity of the consumers of coal has come, and they will enjoy it.

The same law is operating in all other departments of industry, and will continue to operate, whoever may oppose. With hundreds of thousands of workmen released from service in the army and navy, and with gold down from 2.80 to 1.33, it is simply absurd to imagine the compensation of labor can be kept up to the former standard. As well might an attempt be made to suspend the law of gravitation.

Men who are dependent on the sale of their labor for the maintenance of families will do wisely to consider this matter calmly. Time, to them, is emphatically money. Many of them have no savings laid by, and are sorely pressed. Circumstances have fallen under our limited observation of so touching a nature as to make the strongest possible appeal to human sensibilities. There is suffering—in some instances, deep suffering—in families out of employment. Standing out and refusing to work for such wages as can be obtained—as are ratable to what the product of the labor will sell for—only aggravates the misery. The winter is not half gone. Dreary weeks intervene between now and the return of spring. Business has fallen upon a transitionary epoch, and whoever may essay to hinder must go through the foreordained ordeal. We called the attention of proprietors to this fact, months ago, and urged them, as the least of evils, to decide upon an immediate march to specie payments; but we seemed to most of them as those who mocked. They thought they could so bridge the vast chasm with cobwebs, as to run the whole train of commercial affairs across. Surely, by this time they must have discovered their mistake. We now say to laboring men, by all means, work—for the best wages—but certainly work. It would doubtless be comfortable for you to buy cottons, woolens, and other articles you need, at as low prices as you paid before the war, on the specie basis, and to sell labor at the same rates you did when gold was at 2.80; but that is an arrangement you cannot make. Discretion always bows before the invincible.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE

The editor of the *Christian Intelligencer* was recently urged to write an article on *Damnation Literature*. The friend who made the request said the people are being made drunk with licentious stories, strewn broad-cast over the land. He urged the plea that here (New York) the dead walls are covered with placards, containing indecent pictures, insulting to every virtuous man and woman into whose eyes they send their horrid suggestions. The request seemed a reasonable one, and at first thought the editor felt his duty plain. But he felt convinced to enter single-handed in a contest of this kind called for consideration, on the ground that the very attempt to expose certain kinds of wickedness only insures them a wider currency and more rapid spread. The fact that a bad book, or villainous newspaper is condemned, only serves to increase its sale, by exciting a depraved curiosity to search for the vileness which honest criticism has tried to expose, so that its real nature, when seen, might be hated and derided. While conceding the above the editor thinks, however, that something ought to be done, to check the circulation of so much "damnation literature," but urges efforts commensurate with the magnitude of the evil. He believes the pulpit and the religious press, of course, should share in the duty to be performed. Unless the efforts to improve the light literature of the day, of the "sensational" order, are done by concert of action, very little can be accomplished by treating this subject in a fragmentary or empirical way. Christian parents, pastors of churches, and superintendents of Sabbath schools must co-operate to help to strangle this perdition literature.

The *Universe* (Catholic) of Phadelphia denounces, in strong language, the practice of Catholic parents sending their children to the Public Schools. It regards such parents as being more unnatural than the mother who exposes her infant on the path of the wolf. It further says that Catholics who send their children to Protestant schools have, inevitably before them, eternal companionship with fiends in hell. The *Universe* usually writes in a much bitterer strain than the Catholic press generally are accustomed to do in treating such questions. The question of educating the children of Catholics under the direct teachings of the Church has been frequently urged by that Church, but it should be kept wholly distinct from other questions.

The *Independent* is certainly growing more evangelical. In the last issue an announcement appears that next month a department of Sunday School intelligence will be introduced, and will hereafter appear in the first issue of each month respectively. It will be prepared with a special view to chronicle the most interesting and important events and incidents in our Sunday Schools.

Beecher's sittings were rented week before last for a sum total of forty nine thousand five hundred dollars, about one hundred dollars more than last year's amount.

Dr. Hatfield, a Methodist minister in Chicago, is out in the *Independent* with an article condemning the Opera as being an improper place for Christians. Four reasons are given, which are elaborated fully. First, That by patronising the opera they encourage and support a profession that works the moral ruin of most persons who engage in it. Second, Christians should not support the opera for the reason that its moral tone is objectionable. Third, The support of the opera by Christians is regarded as inconsistent and unbecoming by the irreligious world. Fourth, Such support of the opera afflicts large numbers of sincere and intelligent Christians.

The question of inaugurating a system of pastoral aid societies, composed of ladies, was before the Philadelphia Preachers' Meeting of the M. E. Church. The work suggested is that of sub-districting the territory embraced in their congregations, in order to visit the sick and needy, gather the children into the Sunday Schools, encourage attendance upon religious services, and give religious counsel wherever needed. The question was brought before that body at the instance of Bishop Simpson, by Mrs. Witenmere, an intelligent and pious lady from the West.

The trial of the younger Tyng commenced in New York, on Friday, the 10th inst. After the court was organized the charges and specifications were read, namely, that he had officiated in the bounds of the pastoral care of Messrs. Stubbs and Boggs, without their permission or the permission of the Church authorities. At the request of the accused the court decided that the trial should be open to the public. The President asked the accused what his plea was. Mr. Tyng stated that he was instructed by his counsel, Judge Fullerton, Mr. Parker and Rev. Dr. Tyng, that no plea was necessary. The President urged Mr. Tyng to make some plea, but without effect. He then said he supposed it would be sufficient to understand that the respondent denied the charges. Mr. Parker replied—not altogether. The clerk inquired if he should enter on the minutes that the accused is understood as denying the charge. Judge Fullerton replied—not at all; no denial has been made. Before adjournment Dr. Howland urged the accused to admit the facts, so as to make the trial brief and prevent bitter feeling. Court adjourned until the 10th of February.

The Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate* has received over thirty-five hundred new subscribers for 1868, making the circulation in the neighborhood of fourteen thousand, being the largest circulation, we believe, of any religious weekly in this part of the country. For years the paper has been steadily increasing in circulation, and it is believed ere long full twenty thousand subscribers will be on its books.

Rev. T. M. Wilson has just been installed pastor of the Old School Presbyterian church at Sharsburg, one of our suburban towns. Rev. James Allison, of the *Presbyterian Banner*, preached the sermon, and Rev. Messrs. Potter and Swift took part in the exercises.

It is known to many of our readers that E. D. Jones, Esq., formerly Cashier of the Citizens' Bank of this city, and now occupying the same position in a National Bank at St. Louis, is an indefatigable Sunday School worker. While attending a Sunday School Convention at Palmyra, Missouri, he gave great offence to some of the "whitewashed" reconstructed of that place, in this wise: During the course of a speech upon the necessity of tenderness on the part of the Sunday School Teacher in leading the children to Christ, he commenced to narrate an incident respecting the late President Lincoln, and had just began a sentence with the word "Mr. Lincoln," when twenty-six, not willing to hear a word more, started for the door, making a terrible clatter. There was no attempt by Mr. Jones at drawing a parrallel between Lincoln and Christ. A paper in St. Louis, has had a great deal to say about a "religion wiihout politics in it."

During the "Week of Prayer" in Cincinnati, a twelve-hour union prayer meeting was held at the Second Presbyterian church, at which, we believe, the Evangelical denominations united. During the progress of the exercises in the evening the great church was packed. Fifteen at that time signified their desire for salvation. The meeting appeared to move the whole city, and no wonder, as the people waited upon God for his blessing from 9 A. M. till nearly 10 P. M.

Much praise is awarded the American Foreign Commissioners for Foreign Missions, for the economical way in which its affairs are managed, at a cost of about eight and three-eights per cent. of its receipts. But we learn that it only costs about two per cent. to administer the finances of the Methodist Episcopal Church Missionary Society, which is still a better exhibit.

Judge Irwin, of Georgia, in his charge to the Grand Juries, recommended the appointment of a Sunday School Board composed of leading citizens, who shall establish a Sunday School in every neighborhood.

Ohio News.

Fanny Janauschek is to be in Cleveland.

Prof. Youmanns is to lecture shortly in Zanesville.

A twelve year old child named Ella Soule is traveling and lecturing on Temperance in Ohio. She asserts with much gravity that she has been totally abstinious all her life. She was in Salem on the 10th.

A Railroad from Berea to the Tuscarawas valley, which will connect Medina and Wooster with Cleveland, is proposed, and is in a fair way of going ahead. It should be completed it would be of immense advantage to interior Ohio.

The Ravenna *Democrat* says that a man named Pud Myers, a noted horse thief, who was sentenced by Judge Tuttle, at the late term of the Warren court, to nine years in the Penitentiary for horse stealing, is also under indictment in that county for the same crime, and remarks that "as Myers has now spent some sixty years in crime, and about twenty in prison, he will hardly be able to resume his profession with much vigor at the expiration of his term of service for the State."

There was a smash up on the New Lisbon Railroad last week, following the fashion of the day. As it is not a big railroad it could not have a big smash-up, so it had a little one. The *Buckeye State* says it occurred at Leetonia and prevented the train from coming down for a day or two. In switching, by some means the locomotive and a passenger car "became together" with such force as to demolish the latter and injure the former to some extent. Everything is right now, and the train is running as usual.

The Delaware *Herald* says: Mr. B. C. Waters, Mail Agent on the C. C. & C. Railroad, who was seriously injured last spring by being drawn from the car while in the act of taking a mail bag from a crane at a station near Cleveland, while the train was passing at the usual speed, sued the company for damages, basing his claim upon the facts, as alleged, that the crane was in the reverse position from what it should have been, which caused the accident, and that an employee of the road, who had charge of the station, placed the bag upon the crane and was responsible for the reverse. We learn that the matter has been compromised—Mr. Waters withdrawing his suit and the company paying him $1,500.

The Newark *Advocate* says: Last week Dr. W. H. Bailey, of Gratiot, was brought before Squire Grasser, of this city, on a charge of having attempted to procure an abortion on the person of Martha Ellen Beeson, daughter of Mr. Henry Beeson, a farmer of Hopewell township. The young woman was produced as a witness in the case, and is said to have testified with little indications of shame. She appeared to be about twenty-two years of age, and that she became pregnant by one Towasend Cochran, on the 6th day of July last, and that the attempt to procure an abortion was made on the 9th day of October, in the woods in the neighborhood where she resided. On the testimony of the young woman, the Doctor was held to bail in the sum of $600.

West Virginia News.

We learn that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have issued orders for the building of a boat in our city. The bills for the lumber it is said were made out on the 15th inst.

Could this noticed some of our enterprising men into the notion of giving some of their serious thoughts to the importance of a dock-yard, where we could have employed constantly about fifty laborers? What an amount of business such an establishment would have created! Think of it gentlemen, and try to set the ball in motion. It can be accomplished, and this once attained, a *marine railway* will follow as a natural consequence.—*Parkersburg Times.*

A Man by the name of Huston, a resident of Grafton, while in a state of intoxication, was instantly killed near Texas, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, last Tuesday evening, by falling from the bumper of a freight car while the train was in motion. Huston had gained by his fantastic toe, quite a reputation among his fellows as a "Jig Dancer," and was *en route* at the time of his sudden and awful death, for Fairmont, to contest the floor with another expert of the same profession that evening. He had secretly got aboard of the train at Grafton, and his presence was not known to the conductor until a few moments before the occurrence of the accident.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

—An English newspaper states that some interesting and very successful experiments, for the purpose of saving life at sea, were made lately in the presence of thousands of spectators, at Holyhead, in Wales. A Mr. Rees, who has a patented system, went through three evolutions. In the first, he threw himself on the water and was buoyed up by a very simple air-tight dress, and, amid great plaudits, paddled himself along at the rate of three miles an hour. This would in the opinion of experienced seamen, be of immense service in case of shipwreck, or indeed whenever life is endangered on water. His second evolution was somersaults, and the third, walking upright in the sea.

Cleaning Type.—In a recent article on glycerine and gelatine we all uded to the value of benzine in cleaning the face of type. In France petroleum has been used for the same purpose and with the same general result, cleaning the surface and drying up rapidly, so as not to require removal of the forms. It is said also to fill in the pores of wood cuts, rendering the face very smooth, and materially improving their printing qualities.

What is this Marvelous Antidote to Disease

Which, for TWENTY YEARS, has been winning "golden opinions from all sorts of people" under the name of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS?

It is an infusion of the most excellent tonic, anti-bilious, anti-scorbutic and alterative herbs, roots and barks, in the purified spirituous essence of Rye.

HOW DOES IT OPERATE?

This question may be briefly answered as follows: It operates

As a.....Powerful Invigorant.
As a.....Preventative of Fevers.
As a.....Genial Stomachic.
As a.....Anti-Spasmodic.
As a.....Gentle Purgative.
As a.....Promoter of Appetite.
As a.....Cure for Indigestion.
As an.....Acclimating Medicine.
As a.....Safeguard against Malaria.
As a.....Remedy for Low Spirits.
As a.....Specific for Fever and Ague.
As a.....Cordial for the Aged.
As an.....Antidote to Sea-Sickness.
As an.....Anodyne for the Sleepless.
As a.....Wholesome Stimulant.
As a.....Bath for the Weary Brain.
As a.....Relief in Bodily Anguish.

And as a protection to health and life under all depressing and debilitating influences. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is the only one in existence, based upon a spirituous medicine, that is ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Have You Cough!

Have you Sore Throat?
Have you Hemorrhage of the Lungs?
Have you Croup or Hives?
Have you Bronchitis?
Have you Consumption?
Have you Asthma?
Have you Pain in your Breast or Side?
Have you Hectic Fever?
Have you Whooping Cough?
Have you Flouriey Pains?
Is your Breathing Obstructed?
Have you any Pulmonary Affection?

If you have any of the diseases enumerated above, Dr. Keyser's Pectoral is a sure cure in the early stages, and a relief in the last stages. Dr. Keyser has cured bad cases of lung disease with his Pectoral alone. Prepared and sold at 140 Wood street.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT CONSULTING OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 120 PENN STREET, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

December 31st, 1867.

1786. PROSPECTUS. 1868

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

The largest daily paper in the State of Pennsylvania, enters the 82nd year of its existence with increased facilities for disseminating the current news of the day, and for rendering good political service in the important Presidential Canvass of 1868. The forthcoming session of Congress promises to prove one of the most important held since the formation of the Government, and the proceedings will be anxiously watched by the intelligent masses. In view of the deep interest centered in the proceedings, the proprietors of the GAZETTE have made arrangements for daily dispatches and letters during the session, from a highly intelligent correspondent, who enjoys the confidence and friendship of the leading members of the Senate and House, the heads of the various Departments, and the leading politicians who frequent Washington, so that readers can depend on receiving the first, fullest and most reliable intelligence from the seat of Government.

The proceedings of the State Legislature, at its forthcoming session, will also prove interesting, inasmuch as many questions of importance will come up for legislation. The GAZETTE will keep at the State Capital, during the entire session, an intelligent and faithful correspondent, who will promptly report the proceedings by mail and telegraph.

It is the only political journal of Pittsburgh which faithfully reflects and steadily advocates the principles held by the Union Republican Party, and interpreted by a loyal Congress.

It gives as much reading matter as any paper sold at twelve dollars per annum, while its price is but eight, being the cheapest as well as the largest newspaper in the Commonwealth.

With the enlargement, every department has been strengthened. The high character of its editorial columns will be maintained, and all questions of public importance will be fearlessly discussed.

The news department will be kept up to the requirements of the day, and in condensed items will faithfully mirror all the transactions worthy of note of the City, State, Country and world at large, and maintain for the GAZETTE the reputation of a live, enterprising and first class family and commercial newspaper.

Ample space has been reserved for market reports, which can at all times be relied upon as correct, as the current quotations for manufacture, farm products, cattle, &c., &c., are daily gathered from actual sales, by faithful and efficient reporters.

The river news is collected with care, and will prove a very interesting feature of the GAZETTE.

The financial news department has been placed in charge of an able and experienced banker, who will render it quite an attractive and useful specialty to bankers, brokers and business men generally.

The religious department will receive the attention due its importance, and will be so conducted as to be pleasing and valuable to members of all religious denominations.

The agricultural, art, science, literary, personal and other departments of the paper will be conducted in a manner which will prove satisfactory to the reader.

TERMS OF THE DAILY GAZETTE.

Three Months.....$2.00.
Six Months.....4.00.
One Year.....8.00.

Delivered in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and all the adjacent Boroughs for 15 cents per week, payable to Carriers.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The WEEKLY GAZETTE has been enlarged to the same size as the Daily, and is now the largest, cheapest and best weekly family newspaper in the State. It should be in the house of every farmer, mechanic and business man. It gives each week forty solid columns of current news by telegraph and mail, the leading editorials of the daily, and a choice selection of literary and miscellaneous items, together with everything important pertaining to the world of politics. Its agricultural columns will be edited in such a manner as to find favor with the farmer and gardener. The market reports of the WEEKLY GAZETTE are by common consent acknowledged to be the standard authority for both buyers and sellers, and in commercial circles in Western Pennsylvania, Southern Ohio and Western Virginia are without equal. The files of the GAZETTE are used exclusively by the Civil Courts of Allegheny county, as references in important issues, to determine the ruling prices in the market at the time of the business transaction in dispute.

Our Agents will favor us by getting up their clubs at once, and not allowing their present ones to expire, as we are desirous that none of our readers should be deprived of a week's news. Additions to clubs can be made at any time, at yearly rates. Postmasters and Merchants are requested to act as Agents.

TERMS FOR THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single Subscriber.....$1.50.
Clubs of Five.....1.25.
Clubs of Ten.....1.15.
—and one to the getter up of the club.

☞ For specimen copies of either Daily or Weekly, address the proprietors,

PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
GAZETTE BUILDING,
Nos. 56 and 58 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

☞ Country papers in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia publishing the above, and sending a marked paper, will be entitled to one year's exchange with the DAILY GAZETTE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, 84 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

Board of Water Commissioners,
St. Louis, January 15, 1868.

☞ THE TIME FOR RECEIVING and opening proposals for building and erecting at Bissell's Point two high service pumping engines, will be extended until 12 o'clock, noon, of Saturday, Feb. 15th, 1868.

By order of the Board, ALEX. CROZIER, Jan8 Vice President.

SELLING AT HALF PRICE!

RARE AND VALUABLE

NEW AND SECOND-HAND

BOOKS!

FROM PRIVATE LIBRARIES.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

STATIONERY, of all kinds.

TOY BOOKS, in great variety.

All the Late Magazines, Illustrated and Sporting PAPERS.

At the Old Established

BOOK AND NEWS DEPOT,

Sixth Street, below Smithfield.

JOHN D. EGAN.

CHEAP CARPETS

THIRTY DAYS' CLEARANCE SALE OF CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, &c., STILL CONTINUES, AT

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.'S,

No. 23 Fifth Street.

They offer their whole stock—the largest and most complete in the city—AT ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.

COMMON CARPETS,

25 Cents Per Yard.

Jan18

EMBROIDERIES,

LACE GOODS,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
And LINEN SETS,

AT REDUCED PRICES, AT

F. H. EATON'S,

17 Fifth Street,

Jan17

NOTICE.—All persons interested will take notice that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned on the Estate of JAMES KERR, late of Reardon township, deceased. Persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY DONALDSON, Adm'r,
Library, Allegheny Co. Pa.

A NEW LOT OF

WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

Of Foreign and Domestic manufacture; JEWELRY, SILVER PLATED WARE, &c., received and for sale at

No. 124 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.
TTS JOHN MITSCH.

WALL PAPERS!

WALL PAPERS!

Comprising a full stock of all grades, from the cheap Brown to the fine Stamped Gold Paper, to be sold as low as the lowest in market. Called and see at

147 MARKET STREET, near 5th.
JOS. H. HIGBEE & SON.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

I have associated with me in the Queensware, China and Glass Business my brother, ARTHUR O'LEARY, business will be conducted under the name of JOHN J. O'LEARY & BRO.

JNO. J. O'LEARY.

Pittsburgh, January 1st, 1868. Ja18 J99

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ TRINITY CHURCH, Sixth STREET.—CHORAL SERVICE.—Seats free. EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock p. m.

☞ PREACHING EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock a. m. and 7½ p. m. in NORTH AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner North Avenue and Beaver street, Allegheny City. Rev. E. R. SNYDER, Pastor. All are invited. Seats free. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock a. m. and 1½ p. m.

☞ FREE LECTURE.—Rev. W. H. RENADE will deliver a Lecture on TO-MORROW EVENING, at the NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, corner of sixth and Wood streets, on the following subject—"The Religion of the Ancient Egyptians; a True Religion and in accordance with True Christian Doctrine."

☞ UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, CORNER OF SIXTH AND THIRD STS.—Pastor, Rev. A. BOSSERMAN. Preaching EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. All the people are invited to come and hear.

Subject for to-morrow evening—"Why is Universalism a Religion of Reproach?" Come and hear.

☞ RELIGIOUS.—The all-important question, "WHAT SHALL I DO TO BE SAVED?" JOSEPH KING, Pastor of the FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH, Allegheny City, corner Beaver street and Montgomery avenue, will preach on the answer to the above question, TO-MORROW EVENING, (Sunday,) at 7 o'clock. Seats free. Young men particularly are invited.

☞ FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Services at the NEW CHAPEL, Fourth street, above Grant. TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock P. M. All are invited to attend. The residence of the Pastor, Rev. JAMES S. DICKERSON, is on Wilson street, one block from the Rising Park, and one square from the Penn Street City Railway.

☞ FIRST CONGREGATION OF DISCIPLES, Neville Hall, corner of Fourth and Liberty sts., entrance on Fourth.—Rev. W. S. GRAY, Pastor. Service every LORD'S DAY, morning and evening. Sabbath School session at 2½ p. m. Prayer Meeting on Wednesday Evenings. Strangers and residents not identified with any worshiping congregation are kindly invited.

☞ THE NESTORIAN PRIEST, REV. ARTHUR ROGDAN, from Turkey, will preach TO-MORROW in the following Churches, viz:

In the FIRST UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, the sixth street, between Grant and Smithfield; Rev. W. J. Reid, Pastor, in the afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

In FIRST ENGLISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, (Seventh street, between Grant and Smithfield;) Rev. Samuel Laird, Pastor, in the evening, at 7½ o'clock.

Subject—"The Persecutions of the Christians in Turkey."

☞ THE FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, Fifth Street, above Smithfield, Pittsburgh, Pa. ALEXANDER CLARK, Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath, at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M.

[THIRD SERIES.]

THE GOSPEL IN THE TREES.

Will be the subject of a series of Evening Discourses by the Pastor, as follows:

1. Sabbath Evening, Dec. 29—THE APPLE TREE.
2. Sabbath Evening, Jan. 5—THE CEDAR TREE.
3. Sabbath Evening, Jan. 12—THE OLIVE TREE.
4. Sabbath Evening, Jan. 19—THE MYRTLE TREE.
5. Sabbath Evening, Jan. 26—THE WILLOW TREE.
6. Sabbath Evening, Jan. 29—THE PALM TREE.

The people and friends are cordially invited. Free seats and a welcome to all.

Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.

CURRY

NORMAL INSTITUTE.

A NEW TERM WILL BEGIN ON THE FIRST MONDAY OF JANUARY.

Pupils beginning then can

Complete an Outline Course in the Normal Studies IN SIX MONTHS.

☞ GALA FESTIVAL SEASON OF GRAND OPERA, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

COMMENCING

January 27th, 1868,

SEASON OF THREE NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE.

The regular sale of reserved seats commences WEDNESDAY, January 22d, 1868.

MEMORABLE COMBINATION.
PAVILION ENGAGEMENT THIS CONTINENT.
MAX MARETZEK'S
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA TROUPE, NOW SOJOURNING IN
GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
The combined Grand Orchestras and
The Combined Grand Orchestras!
Aggregating one hundred and twenty six Artists and Virtuosos!

(See fourth page.)

MAX MARETZEK, Impresario.
Director of the Music, ... Mr. MAX MARETZEK.
Madame LOUISA KAPP YORK.
The very celebrated Prima Donna, especially engaged for the coming season in New York, will make her first appearance in Pittsburgh.
SIGNORA MARIETTA GAZZANIGA,
The well known Mezzo Soprano.
The renowned Dramatic Prima Donna, will make her first appearance in Pittsburgh, in the Grand Opera, on her grea t triumphs in the Metropolitan Theatre, New York.
Miss MINNIE HAUCK,
Prima Donna Leggiera Assoluta.
This charming young American Prima Donna has covered herself with laurels this season. She will appear in a repertoire of her operatic Constellation which America has given to the world of art. In addition to her regular Prima Donna parts, in which she has greatly distinguished herself, she will appear in Pittsburgh in the character of Amina in the ROLE OF SOMNAMBULA, in connection with Joseph Hermanns as MEDIUM.
SIGNORA ANTONIETTA BONCONI,
Prima Donna Leggiera.
SIGNORA NATALIZIA,
Prima Donna Soprano Assoluta.
Whose great Vocal and Histrionic excellence give her foremost position among Dramatic Cantatrices. The reports of her success in Europe are but a repetition of her triumphs here.
SIGNORA FREDERICA RICARDI,
Prima Donna Contralto.
His first appearance in Pittsburgh.
The very renowned Primo Tenore, lately celebrated as the most pure and melodious artist since the construction of the Academies Signor Pancani, in addition to his many favorite parts, will appear this season in his famous impersonation of Manrico in IL TROVATORE.
SIGNOR RAMIERI SARAGLI,
Primo Tenore Leggiero.
His first appearance in Pittsburgh.
SIGNOR GIORGIO RONCONI,
The first of living buffi bassi. Signor Ronconi waived an engagement at Her Majesty's Grand Opera, London, to accept an engagement in America. This season embraces his concentrated operatic comical impersonation of Nicolo, in CARO NOME, in RIGOLETTO.
SIGNOR FERNANDO BELLINI,
The popular baritone, whose superb voice, admirable style, and fine personal appearance will justly make him one of the greatest favorites of the American stage. His first night has not never appeared to such advantage as in the memorable character of Ernani, in ERNANI.
SIGNOR GIUSEPPE ANTONUCCI,
Primo Basso Cantata.
Relieved by the above musical force of artists from the incidental concerns of any dramatic tenor, Signor Antonucci will appear in his line to the highest possible advantage in Lucrezia Borgia and Rosina, while in improvative and dignified parts, he has importance to his repertoire; Bucklow.
SIGNORA ENRICO TESTA,
Prima Donna Leggiero.
SIGNOR NICOLA BAILLI',
SIGNORA BANFI,
SIGNOR MIGNARD,
M. AMADEI and ROSSI,
and
JOSEPH HERMANNS,
The Popular Basso, gives the season his famous impersonation of *Mephistopheles*, in Gounod's Faust.
THEODORE HABELMANNS,
The very popular lyric tenor of the Grand German Opera, stage direction of FAUST.
Conductors,
MAX MARETZEK
and
CARL BERGMANN.
THE COMBINED GRAND CHORUSES
Are constituted of the members of the Grand German and Italian companies and is at once the largest and most effective ever yet appeared in Grand Opera in this country.
The GRAND ORCHESTRA comprises all the principal Grand Opera Virtuosos of the New York Academy.
The COSTUMES are all new and of the most appropriate material, made by Parisian tailors, with a rich historic accuracy, necessitating for the largest outlay ever undertaken for grand Opera in America.
Early purchase of Reserved Season Tickets commences WEDNESDAY, January 22d, 1868, at 9 o'clock in the morning.

EXTRA LARGE

SCARFS AND COMFORTS.

Ladies and Children's Woolen Basques,
AT PHELAN'S.

Ladies' and Children's Woolen Gloves and Mittens.
Ladies' and Children's Woolen Hoods and Caps,
AT PHELAN'S.

A beautiful assortment of ladies' fine cloth Gloves, in violet Bismark, and scarlet,
AT PHELAN'S.

A very fine and large assortment of ladies', gent's and youth's Kid Gloves, wool lined and other tops
AT PHELAN'S
OLD STAND STOCKING STORE,
de18 24 FIFTH STREET.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT
CLARK'S DRUG STORE,
FINE PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FARINA, COLOGNES, &c., &c.
No. 103 Fifth Street.
de18:17:TH:S

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

J. Y. McLAUGHLIN and WILLIAM F. McLAUGHLIN have entered into the Commission Business as dealers in LEATHER, HIDES, OIL, &c., under the name and style of

J. Y. McLAUGHLIN & SON,
AT THEIR OLD STAND,
No. 325 LIBERTY STREET,

Where they will be pleased to see all their old friends. Ja17:130

SELLING OFF AT COST
AT
ROBERTS & SHERRATT'S,
61 Smithfield Street,

OUR STOCK OF HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS IS
STOVES, FENDERS,
COAL VASES,
FIRE IRONS
and STANDS,

A Good Chance to Purchase Presents.
de21

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,
PITTSBURGH.

White Lead and Color Works,
Manufacturers of
WHITE AND RED LEAD,
ZINC, PUTTY, BLUE LEAD,
MOUNT'S VENETIAN GREEN,
And all colors dry or in oil.
Office, No. 67 FOURTH STREET.
Factory, Nos. 350, 352, 354, 356 and 358 Duquesne Way and 59, 61 and 63 Locust street, Allegheny.

100,000, 100,000, 100,000.

Just received, the above amount of
SHOOK STAVES,
Which will be disposed of at low rates, to the trade
M. GORMLY, Wholesale Grocer,
279 271 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAMES M. RITER,

55 and 56 Water Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

MANUFACTURER OF

IRON OIL TANKS,

SETTLING PANS,
COPPER STEAM PIPE,
ROLLING MILL STACKS,
And all KINDS of SHEET IRON WORK,
For Steamboats.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, and the name and style of MALIN & HAMM, in the Iron Commission Business, is dissolved this day by mutual consent. EDGAR G. HAMMETT retiring from said firm.

GEORGE MALIN.
E. G. HAMMETT.

Pittsburgh, January 15 D, 1868.

The IRON COMMISSION BUSINESS will be continued under the firm name of

GEO. MALIN & CO.,

No. 69 and 70 Water street, Pittsburgh.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 15th, 1868. ja18:100

FOR THE FINEST TEAS,

The Choicest Groceries,

The Purest Spices,

And the best CANNED FRUITS, PICKLES, &c., at the LOWEST reasonable prices, go to

FRANCE'S TEA MART,

Ja18 11 Diamond, Pittsburgh.

REMOVAL OF THE OFFICE OF THE

FREIHEIT'S FREUND,

Daily and Weekly German paper, to

No. 143 Smithfield Street.

The subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and patrons, as well as the public generally, that they have removed their office to the new Freiheit's Freund building, No. 143 Smithfield street, between Fifth and Sixth, three doors from Sixth.

KERR, BAUER & CO.,
Ja18:81 Publishers of Freiheit's Freund.

PRICES REDUCED.

Ladies' Cloth and Velvet Sacques,

For sale at VERY LOW PRICES, by

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

Ja18 35 FIFTH STREET.

REDUCTION

IN

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS,

WINDOW SHADES, &c.

AT

GOVARD, ROSE & CO'S,

84 Fifth Street,

Jan18:7 OVER BATES & SELLS.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Presentment of the Grand Jury.

Our Magistrates—Their Cupidity—False Pretense and Larceny as Ballee Cases—Liberality of the Liquor License Board—Assistant District Attorney.

The Grand Jury of the December term of the Quarter Sessions finished their labors on Saturday, and were discharged. They made the following presentment:

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions, &c., of the County of Allegheny, December Sessions, 1867.

The Grand Jury in closing their labors deem it prudent to make brief reference to some matters which have attracted their attention. The number of cases brought before us does not appear unusually large, in comparison with the term for the corresponding period last year. We have passed upon about four hundred cases.

In cases presented for our consideration we have been vividly impressed with the injury magistrates inflict upon the community in transacting their duties as conservators of the peace. They are especially culpable in oppressing the poor and ignorant, by encouraging litigation, and in causing great expense to the county by entertaining cases where the parties concerned should have been advised to settle their difficulties without recourse to law. Such advice cannot fail to be given by a proper magistrate, one having a proper understanding of his duties, not only as a public officer but as an upright citizen. The pursuance of a different course seems to be the rule, to which, however, there are a few exceptions. The desire for gain of some of our magistrates seems to outweigh their sense of justice, and hence in the pursuance of their business great injustice is done—the public peace is not preserved, but disturbed.

In the consideration of cases of the class referred to it has been a source of regret that we could not in some practical way rebuke magistrates for their misconduct in office. In some it was proposed to place the costs upon them, but there seemed to be no authority of law for this.

We would also call the attention of your Honors to the great number of cases of false pretense and of larceny as bailee entertained by magistrates. These are brought, we believe, in many instances, to enforce the summary payment of money, just or unjust debts, the *criminal* law being made to answer the purpose of the *civil*—in the payment of money—so far the former answers for the arrest and punishment of a crime, for a "further hearing" of the accused, this *punishment*, and the fear inspired of further punishment, accomplishing the object. Comparatively few of these cases reach the grand jury or the Court, the magistrates and prosecutors disposing of them as their interests are served—as the accused pays the debt and costs, or refuses so to do. In the latter event, perhaps, the case goes to Court. If the money is paid, the accused is discharged, this consideration outweighing that as to whether or not there was sufficient to cause his arrest in the first instance, and to hold him for trial, after hearing, to answer a criminal charge.

Comparatively few liquor cases have been brought before us. The liberality of the County Commissioners, as a Board of License, seems to have checked the violation of law in this regard. If it has not been increased in other respects, this is gratifying.

We take occasion to express our thanks to the Assistant District Attorney, John M. Kirkpatrick, Esq., for the very able and efficient manner in which he has discharged his duties during our sitting. We recognize the necessity for the office, and also the capability of the present incumbent.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JARED M. BRUSH, Foreman.

WILLIAM HARTZELL, Clerk.
E. Edmundson, E. H. Osborn,
W. R. Boggs, George Neely,
H. S. Fleming, John Magill,
Henry Hays, Wm. A. Shaw,
Henry Eaton, Matthias Voghley,
John G. Gillilan, Wm. Rinehart.
Alex. B. Atkinson,

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

This Court met Monday morning at the usual hour, ten o'clock.

George M. Morrison was sworn as Mercantile Appraiser for Allegheny county.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD LARCENIES—CONVICTION OF DEFENDANTS.

The case of Moritz Kestner and Henry Hess, indictment larceny, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was resumed. The defendants were in the employ of the railroad company as "repair men," and on the night of the 5th of December last they entered a freight car at the outer depot and took bottles of wine from a box shipped by Mr. Seibert, to Mr. Hampton. Defendants were on duty that night, and being suspected, were watched. They were observed opening the car, enter it, take the wine, and proceed to a tool house in the vicinity, where, subsequently, the wine (four bottles) was found. The case was very carefully tried by Jno. H. Hampton, Esq., for the prosecution, and A. M. Brown and H. L. Collier, Esqs., for the defense. Mr. Hampton, in the course of his summing up, said it was not an ordinary case of larceny. It was not the case of a stranger entering a house or store and taking therefrom a property or goods. It was that of employes, while on duty or at work, violating the confidence of their employers. The defendants were repairing cars in the night time, and embraced the opportunity to steal. A portion (two bottles) of the wine was found at Kestner's house, in Lawrenceville, and when arrested Kestner said he had no wine about his premises. For the defense, Elizabeth Kestner testified that she and Mrs. Kestner had purchased the wine at Mr. Seibert's store, in the city. Mr. Hampton said this woman had been brought forward to "swear the case through" and had committed rank perjury. She had not been corroborated, and the jury would disregard her testimony. Mr. Collier reminded the Court of the fact that Mr. Seibert and his clerk had been regularly subpœnaed, and an attachment issued on Friday last to compel their attendance, the officer reporting that the witnesses had gone to Cleveland. The jury retired about one o'clock, and after a brief absence returned with a verdict of guilty.

Henry Hess (one of the defendants in the above case) was arraigned upon another indictment, charging him with the larceny of a large quantity of dry goods, also in the possession of the Pennsylvania Railroad as carriers. The defendant put in a plea of guilty.

There was still another case against Kestner and Hess, but the District Attorney stated it was not his purpose to try it at present. The defendants were remanded until Saturday next. Hess had been under bail in the sum of $2,500. The defendant Kestner was last week convicted of the larceny of a large quantity of dry goods, clothing, &c.

These men seem to have been doing quite an extensive thieving business, resulting not only in considerable loss, but in great inconvenience to consignors as well as consignees, and also to the railroad company in tracing out the thieves and the stolen property. The cases just tried therefore were of more than ordinary interest to the railroad company and the public generally. For bringing the offenders to justice much credit is due to the officers in the employ of the railroad company, more especially to A. M. Hackett, detective, in which specialty he has few equals. Some persons, from lack of information, have seen proper to characterize as a spirit of "smallness" the earnestness with which the railroad company, through its agents, has pursued offenders, in most instances employes, but it is a sufficient answer to such expression of opinion to state the fact that within a year past the company, it is estimated, has been obliged to pay to shippers about fifty thousand dollars as damages for goods lost, or rather stolen, *in transitu*. Hence it is that, by the employment of detective officers, and the pursuit to conviction of employes and others engaged in stealing from cars, the railroad company has resolved to render shippers secure in their property, very naturally deeming it wisest to incur the necessary expense of such a policy rather than to expend a like or greater amount of money in damages resulting from a less degree of precaution. The system of railroad thieving—for in fact it has become a regular system within a few years—we may state, has rendered necessary such extraordinary precaution. The result of the cases just tried, it is to be hoped will have a wholesome effect.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

MONDAY, Jan. 13—Court met at ten o'clock. Benjamin Rush Crawford vs. James Guthrie and John Guthrie, and same plaintiff vs. William M'Caslin, Wm. Kennedy, James M Caslin and Andrew Mitchell. These are actions in ejectment from Armstrong county, and are being tried in this court in pursuance of a special act of Assembly. The first is for one hundred and fifty acres, and the latter for one hundred and fifty-four acres of land, both tracts being situated in Cowanshannock township, Armstrong county. The jury is what is termed a "struck" jury, the manner of their selection being as follows: The full panel of forty-eight jurors, as submitted to the plaintiff and defendants, and each party has a right to strike off twelve names. From the twenty-four names remaining the Prothonotary selects twelve, and the remaining twelve are held in reserve to supply the places of those selected by the Prothonotary who may be objected off. The jurors thus selected are then sworn, and before the case comes up for trial make a personal examination of the land in question. These cases are of considerable importance, as the result will affect the ownership of a large amount of land in Armstrong county. Messrs. Golden, Purviance, Phelps and Burgwin will appear for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Boggs, Barclay and Lucas for the defendants. On trial.

THE PARKERSBURG BURDENS.

Further Particulars of the Confession of the Murderer.

In yesterday morning's GAZETTE we published a telegram from Wheeling announcing the arrest of John Shaefer at Parkersburg, for attempting to take the life of a citizen of that place, and stating that he had confessed to the commission of two most terrible murders in Parkersburg, and one in Wheeling, within the past year. The murders referred to have been shrouded in mystery up to the present time, but circumstances have recently pointed to Schaffer as the perpetrator of the horrible deeds. A special dispatch dated at Parkersburg, January 10th, says:

The murderer, John Shaefer, made a confession this afternoon, under the seal of confession, in the presence of J. H. Dis Debar, Esq., as the interpreter, and the prosecutor, Mr. Hutchinson. He had spoken to Father Park, of confession, but the worthy father refused to admit him to religious confession until he had made a public one, or until he had been tried and convicted.

This morning he seemed to have lost all the stubbornness and stolidity that had before characterized him, as he had not, to the most close observer, exhibited the slightest emotion since his arrest except on the occasion of Mr. Hesser being questioned at his public examination. His confession to-day was brief, but he is writing a full one.

He is a native of Baden; and served two years in the Papal army, only one of which was spent in Rome; from this he deserted and probably went to the brigands of the mountain, as is common with deserters. He came to this country about three years ago, and was married about a year ago. He was a worker in wood, but not a good carpenter or cabinet maker.

He was often at Lilienthal's saloon, and acquainted with him. He called up Lilienthal and murdered him as he was found, and took all the money he could find. With that he paid off some debts of which, singular as it may seem, he evinces great honor, and paid some expenses. This money having run out, and having but little work, he inveigled Ulrich to Wheeling, under pretense of having a situation for him.

Early in the morning after their arrival, they started out for the situation ostensibly. In a loneiy place on the road, near a culvert, he murdered Ulrich, took his money, about seventy-five dollars, and a watch; came to the Pemberton House, traded off the watch, keeping the chain, which is now in the possession of Capt. Taggart. He came home that day and went to work again.

He became acquainted with Teutor, and being out of money he watched Teutor, murdered him, took his money (about $70), went across the river, and afterwards came home. He owed Dr. Koch $33 for attendance on him, and agreed to pay it Monday evening. He obtained $10 from Father Park for Mr. Beeler, which he paid it to Dr. Koch, and promised the balance the next day.

The Parkersburg *Times* has the following account:

"On last Monday evening the good citizens of Parkersburg were again thrown into a phrenzy of excitement with the news of another attempt at murder, similar to those of Lillienthal and Teutor. This time the assassin, a German named John Shaefer, was caught, while the victim, Mr. John White, is still living, and able to testify against the prisoner.

"Mr. White, like both the former victims, had his own private sleeping room, in the rear of his coal office, corner of Julian and Littleton streets, where he lodged alone, and Shaefer had been frequently seen around the office for several days. At about seven o'clock on Monday evening, Shaefer called for the purpose of settling a coal bill, and while Mr. White was sitting in the chair engaged in writing a receipt, he drew a pistol from his pocket, where he carried it concealed, a common carpenter's hatchet, and struck him powerful blows on the head and neck. The first blow on the neck fell a little too high, or it would have produced death at once. Others followed in quick succession, but strange to say, though a much feebler man than assassin, and unarmed, Mr. White was enabled to grapple with him, and push his way to the door, crying murder. A neighbor passing heard the cry and came to the door, which being fastened he kicked in before Shaefer got off, Mr. White in his excitement taking hold of him and running into the street.

"Shaefer sprang out, leaving his hat and hatchet in the office and yard, and ran off bare headed. The police were, however, soon upon his track, caught him not far from his residence, and lodged him safely in our new jail. Yesterday an excited crowd, believing him guilty of the two cold blooded murders above named, as well as of Mr. White, rich, at Wheeling, surrounded the jail and threatened to lynch him. It was also rumored that the prisoner was so far in sympathy with the living as to make some efforts to commit suicide in his iron cage, or prison cell.

About half past three o'clock yesterday afternoon he was conducted before Squire Taggart, in the court house, and had a hearing. A number of witnesses testified to most of the facts above set forth, including the prisoner's acknowledgment that he struck the blow for the purpose of securing Mr. White's money, but disavowing any intention of doing more than to knock him insensible, while he rifled his office.

The condition of the wounded man is still critical, though it is generally thought he will entirely recover. He talked well, and showed no fear that his mind was unimpaired shortly after the occurrence, and seemed to be improving yesterday. He was terribly cut, gashed and bruised. Dr. Dupuy, who attended him, testified that he received four wounds on the head, two on the left and two on the right side—the wounds on the left temple with a sharp edge, and the others with a blunt edge. The skull was penetrated. Also one wound on the right side of the neck, and another on the left side, back of the ear; one contused wound on the shoulder, and both hands apparently chopped. He stated further that it is impossible at present to make a *prognosis* of the case.

The prisoner was held to answer at the April term of the Circuit Court, and the witnesses for the State were recognized in one hundred dollars each to appear and testify.

Conviction of Dawson, the Forger.

In the report of proceedings in the Philadelphia Court of Quarter Sessions on Friday last, we find the following in relation to an individual who some time ago operated in this city:

Josiah Dawson, alias Josiah Williams, alias Josiah Anderson, was convicted of a charge of forgery. The facts were very plain and conclusive, the prisoner offering no evidence to contradict them.

On the 17th of October last he called upon Elijah W. Lynd, queensware merchant in Commerce street, above Fifth, and produced a letter of introduction, purporting to be from a house in Any Pittsburgh, agentleman whom Mr. Lynd well knew, and in consequence of this letter he was well received. In the course of conversation he showed Mr. Lynd a check for a certain amount upon bankers at the corner of Fourth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, drawn in his favor, and bearing the forged name of Mr. Best, and asked Mr. Lynd to indorse it, so that he could raise money upon it in this city.

Mr. Lynd, not being sufficiently well acquainted to recognize Best's signature, declined to do so, but offered to introduce the prisoner at the Central National Bank, where he kept an account, where the check could be deposited, collected and paid. This was assented to, and the check was deposited. Mr. Lynd then wrote his name and residence upon a card, handed it the prisoner, and left the bank.

Subsequently, but on the same day the prisoner returned to the bank and presented a check for $150, bearing the forged signature of Mr. Lynd. The paying teller was not satisfied with the signature, and refused to cash the check.

The prisoner went away, and soon returned with this addition to the check: "O. K. Elija W. Lynd." He stated that Mr. Lynd was slightly intoxicated when he drew the check, and hence this little inaccuracy in his signature. This threw the teller off his guard, and the money was paid. The fraud was soon detected and the prisoner arrested. It is almost needless to say that the Pittsburgh check proved to be a forgery. Sentence—Not less than six years in the Eastern Penitentiary.

LAMB.

Duff's College, No. 57 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, January 10, 1868.

We have the pleasure to announce to our friends and the public, that we have recently made another new and important addition to our standard course of business education by the introduction of HEATHS GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTE DETECTOR, with upwards of fifty designs from the Government plates by authority of the United States Treasury Department; sanctioned by the Secretary of the Treasury, and principal National Bank officers, as the clearest and fullest instructor ever offered upon this important attainment. Members of our classes in book keeping are instructed without additional charge. To private classes our terms are moderate and made known at our office.

P. DUFF & SON.

City Mortality.

Dr. A. G. McCandless, Physician of the Board of Health, reports the following interments in the city of Pittsburgh from December 29th, 1867, to January 5th, 1868:

Diseases—Old age, 3; typhoid fever, 2; asthma, 2; burns, 1; small pox, 1; convulsions, 2; disease of kidneys, 1; premature birth, 1; disease of brain, 2; disease of heart, 1; strangulation, 1; disease of lungs, 12. Total, 30.

Of the above there were: Under 1 year, 5; from 1 to 2, 1; 2 to 5, 2; 10 to 15, 1; 20 to 30, 1; 30 to 50, 2; 70 to 80, 2; 80 to 90, 2; 90 to 100, 1.

Males, 11; females, 7; white, 17; colored, 1.

DIED:

BARCLAY—On Thursday evening, at ¼ o'clock, Mrs. NANNIE W. BARCLAY, wife of John H. Barclay, and daughter of General James A. Ekin, of Washington, D. C.

MILLIGAN—In Allegheny City, January 8th, 1868, ELLEN S., wife of Rev. A. M. Milligan, aged 41 years.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

The Dead-Lock Ended.

Davis Elected Speaker of the House.

The Dissenters Yield, After Giving Their Reasons.

Riddle, of Allegheny, Holds Out.

Speech of Speaker Davis.

Legislative Record Squabble.

[Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, January 10, 1868.

A prominent bolter last night remarked that if the Democrats would join them and elect McCamantor Ewing for Speaker, the bolters would vote for and elect a Democratic State Treasurer. The Democrats will accept nothing short of the Speaker. They are willing the bolters shall have everything else. So there is not much chance of coalition between the bolters and Democrats.

Some of the Davis men say sooner than allow the bolters to triumph, they will vote for Jones. The bolters are willing to vote for any man on their side of the House except Davis. So the matter stands at ten o'clock this morning.

The Democrats are now in caucus, but as several of them are opposed to compromise with the bolters under any circumstances, it will probably not amount to anything.

The Democrats held a caucus this morning in regard to a coalition with the bolters, but a majority was opposed to taking any action, and the matter was dropped.

At eleven o'clock the House was called to order, when, without taking a ballot, on motion of Mr. Thorn, took a recess until two o'clock. This is understood to mean that the Republicans have at last concluded to settle their difficulties.

HOUSE.

The morning session immediately adjourned till two o'clock in the afternoon, on motion of Mr. Thorn, of Philadelphia.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On the twenty-sixth ballot the dissenting Republicans voted for Mr. Davis, except Mr. Riddle, of Allegheny, who voted for Mr. Wilson. The result was: Davis, fifty; Jones, forty-three; Wilson, one.

Mr. Heilman, Republican, Lebanon; Mr. M'Miller, Democrat, Montgomery; Mr. Holgate, Republican, Philadelphia; Mr. Roush, Democrat, Union; Mr. Boyd, Democrat, York, and Mr. Hickman, Republican, Chester, all paired off.

THE DISSENTERS' "REASONS."

The dissenting Republicans filed reasons for holding out: first, because they wanted a man not identified with offensive legislation last year; second, one in favor of retrenchment and reform; third, one not connected with corporations; fourth, one in favor of a Free Railroad Law. Mr. Davis had now satisfied them.

SPEAKER DAVIS' SPEECH.

Representatives of Pennsylvania:—If I consulted my own feelings in the present occasion, I would merely thank you. But after the ordeal through which I have passed, just consideration for those who have honored me with that assassin, and unarmed, Mr. White was enabled to grapple with him, and push his way to the door, crying murder. A neighbor passing heard the cry and came to the door, which being fastened he kicked in before Shaefer got off, Mr. White in his excitement taking hold of him and running into the street.

"Shaefer sprang out, leaving his hat and hatchet in the office and yard, and ran off bare headed. The police were, however, soon upon his track, caught him not far from his residence, and lodged him safely in our new jail. Yesterday an excited crowd, believing him guilty of the two cold blooded murders above named, as well as of Mr. White, rich, at Wheeling, surrounded the jail and threatened to lynch him. It was also rumored that the prisoner was so far in sympathy with the living as to make some efforts to commit suicide in his iron cage, or prison cell.

About half past three o'clock yesterday afternoon he was conducted before Squire Taggart, in the court house, and had a hearing. A number of witnesses testified to most of the facts above set forth, including the prisoner's acknowledgment that he struck the blow for the purpose of securing Mr. White's money, but disavowing any intention of doing more than to knock him insensible, while he rifled his office.

The condition of the wounded man is still critical, though it is generally thought he will entirely recover. He talked well, and showed no fear that his mind was unimpaired shortly after the occurrence, and seemed to be improving yesterday. He was terribly cut, gashed and bruised. Dr. Dupuy, who attended him, testified that he received four wounds on the head, two on the left and two on the right side—the wounds on the left temple with a sharp edge, and the others with a blunt edge. The skull was penetrated. Also one wound on the right side of the neck, and another on the left side, back of the ear; one contused wound on the shoulder, and both hands apparently chopped. He stated further that it is impossible at present to make a *prognosis* of the case.

The prisoner was held to answer at the April term of the Circuit Court, and the witnesses for the State were recognized in one hundred dollars each to appear and testify.

Conviction of Dawson, the Forger.

In the report of proceedings in the Philadelphia Court of Quarter Sessions on Friday last, we find the following in relation to an individual who some time ago operated in this city:

Josiah Dawson, alias Josiah Williams, alias Josiah Anderson, was convicted of a charge of forgery. The facts were very plain and conclusive, the prisoner offering no evidence to contradict them.

On the 17th of October last he called upon Elijah W. Lynd, queensware merchant in Commerce street, above Fifth, and produced a letter of introduction, purporting to be from a house in Any Pittsburgh, agentleman whom Mr. Lynd well knew, and in consequence of this letter he was well received. In the course of conversation he showed Mr. Lynd a check for a certain amount upon bankers at the corner of Fourth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, drawn in his favor, and bearing the forged name of Mr. Best, and asked Mr. Lynd to indorse it, so that he could raise money upon it in this city.

Mr. Lynd, not being sufficiently well acquainted to recognize Best's signature, declined to do so, but offered to introduce the prisoner at the Central National Bank, where he kept an account, where the check could be deposited, collected and paid. This was assented to, and the check was deposited. Mr. Lynd then wrote his name and residence upon a card, handed it the prisoner, and left the bank.

Subsequently, but on the same day the prisoner returned to the bank and presented a check for $150, bearing the forged signature of Mr. Lynd. The paying teller was not satisfied with the signature, and refused to cash the check.

The prisoner went away, and soon returned with this addition to the check: "O. K. Elija W. Lynd." He stated that Mr. Lynd was slightly intoxicated when he drew the check, and hence this little inaccuracy in his signature. This threw the teller off his guard, and the money was paid. The fraud was soon detected and the prisoner arrested. It is almost needless to say that the Pittsburgh check proved to be a forgery. Sentence—Not less than six years in the Eastern Penitentiary.

I again affirm that I will employ all honorable means at my command to carry out what I firmly believe to be the wishes of the people of the Commonwealth, and endeavor so to conduct the deliberations of the House as to make the session harmonious and pleasant as well as advantageous to the public.

Again, gentlemen, for this very distinguished mark of your esteem and endorsement of my humble pretensions as your representative, from my soul I thank you.

OTHER OFFICERS.

The Republican caucus nominees for other offices were all elected, as follows: Clerk, James L. Selfridge, Northampton; Assistant Clerk, Edward Lee, Philadelphia; Sergeant-at-Arms, Captain Casper Gang, Allegheny; Assistants, W. J. Woods, Israel K. Rayon, John McConnell, Robert Johnson, Potter; Messrs. A. M. Henry; Assistant, James Penrose. Doorkeeper, J. H. Hall; Assistants, Samuel Mitchell, J. L. Vincent, Moses Arndt, Theodore Clase, Messengers, James McCandy, Barrett Brown, P. C. Hemphill T. Bishop. Transcribing Clerks, Frederick McGee, George A. Bachman, Robert Bernard, John T. Keagey, Wm. A. Nichols.

Adjourned till eight o'clock Monday evening.

LEGISLATURE RECORD.

On motion of Mr. Thorn, of Philadelphia, a new Committee on *Legislative Record* was appointed, namely; Messrs. Thorn, Herr and Josephs, with power to contract for printing.

This is a fight between the *Telegraph* and *State Guard*. The Committee is regarded favorable to the *State Guard*.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 13, 1868.

SENATE.

The Senate met at eight o'clock this evening.

Mr. Lowry asked to be excused from serving on the Railroad Committee. Granted.

Mr. Connell, of Philadelphia, presented a bill repealing all taxes on mortgages, except those issued by corporations.

Mr. Searight, of Fayette, a bill restoring the act of 1866, granting pensions to soldiers of 1812.

Also, relative to evidence in actions of ejectment.

Also, relative to compensation of Commissioners of Fayette county.

Mr. White, of Indiana, a resolution discharging all Committees from the consideration of bills five days after reference. Passed.

Mr. McConaughey, a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to report a bill to provide for investing the surplus in the Treasury and Sinking Fund to produce revenue for the State. Passed.

Mr. Shoemaker, a bill for a general registry law.

Establishing an additional State Lunatic Hospital in the northern section of the State.

Also, authorizing the Secretary of the Commonwealth to record official bonds.

Mr. Lowry, a supplement allowing the stockholders of the Marine Hospital at Erie to hold votes in proportion to stock.

Also, a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the feasibility of the State purchasing first mortgage bonds of the Erie Canal.

Mr. Brown, Lawrence, a bill giving the Court of Quarter Sessions jurisdiction over roads partly in and partly out of boroughs.

Also, for an additional Justice of the Peace in Mahoning township, Indiana county.

Incorporating the Trustees of the Allegheny Theological Seminary of the United Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Speaker announced the Standing Committees as follows:

Federal Relations—Messrs. Lowry, McConaughy, Brown, (Lawrence) Wallace and McCandless.

Finance—Messrs. Connell, Worthington, Landon, Errett and Jackson.

Judiciary—Messrs. Shoemaker, McConaughy, Wallace, White and Burnett.

Judiciary, local—Messrs. Cowles, Stutzman, Fisher, Davis and Stinson.

Accounts—Messrs. Stinson, Coleman, Nagle, Shugart and Linderman.

Estates and Escheats—Messrs. McConaughy, White, Wallace, Cowles and Searight.

Pensions and Gratuities—Messrs. Fisher, Lowry, Randall, Brown, Northampton and McIntyre.

Corporations—Messrs. Ridgway, Taylor, Brown, (Mercer,) Glatz and Nagle.

Banks—Messrs. Brown, (Mercer), Connelly, Lowry, Randall and Brown, (Northampton.)

Canals and Inland Navigation—Messrs. Taylor, Shoemaker, Searight, Linderman and Stinson.

Railroads—Messrs. Coleman, Lowry, Ridgeway, Randall and Errett.

Election Districts—Messrs. Stutzman, White, Jackson, Billingfelt and McIntyre.

Retrenchment and Reform — Messrs. Brown, (Lawrence), Billingfelt, Errett, Davis, and Beck.

Education—Messrs. Worthington, Searight, Brown, (Lawrence), Brown, (Mercer), and Cowles.

Agricultural and Domestic Manufacturers—Messrs. Stutzman, Landon, Billingfelt, Glatz and Shugart.

Military Affairs—Messrs. White, Taylor, Fisher, McCandless and Davis.

Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Billingfelt, Landon, Taylor, Glatz and Nagle.

Compare Bills—Messrs. Jackson, Stutzman, Billingfelt, McCandless and Nagle.

Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Brown, (Lawrence,) Worthington, Taylor, Burnett and Linderman.

Private Claims and Damages—Messrs. Fisher, Stutzman, Billingfelt, Breck and McIntyre.

Library—Messrs. Worthington, Cowles and Wallace.

Public Printing—Messrs. Errett, McConaughey, Connell, McCandless and Searight.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Coleman, Brown (Mercer), and Glatz.

New Counties and County Seats—Messrs. Brown (Mercer), Shoemaker, Lowry, and Searight.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at eight o'clock in the evening.

The Senate resolution adopting the joint rules of 1867 was adopted.

The Governor's message was received and the reading dispensed with. A motion to print was postponed.

Mr. Mann, of Potter, offered a resolution in respect to the memory of the late Chief Clerk, A. W. Benedict, which was passed.

Mr. Mann, of Potter, Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny, Mr. Jones, of Berks, Mr. Jenks, of Jefferson, Mr. Ewing, of Washington, and Mr. Deise, of Clinton, all passed glowing tributes to the memory of the late Clerk.

Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny, presented a petition from the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, for a law allowing them to loan money in Pennsylvania.

Also, from A. W. Foster, of Pittsburgh, for cumulative voting.

Mr. Ford, of Allegheny, a petition from Jacob Grubbs, soldier of 1812, for a pension.

Also, from Surveyors of Allegheny county for increase of fees when engaged as witnesses.

Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny, presented a bill for the retiring officers of the House. Amended to include two assistant clerks, one transcribing clerk, sergeant-at-arms, one assistant doorkeeper, one assistant messenger and postmaster. Passed.

Mr. Ford, of Allegheny, a bill for the repeal of what is known as the "Tioga Law."

Mr. Wilson, Allegheny, a Free Railroad bill.

Also, relative to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

Mr. Deise, Clinton, a bill repealing the act of 1807 compelling the admission of negroes in cars.

GEORGIA.

Order of General Meade Removing Governor Jenkins and the State Treasurer.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ATLANTA, Ga., January 13.—The following order was issued this morning:

Headquarters Third Military District, January 13th, 1868, General Orders No. 5.

First, Charles J. Jenkins, Provisional Governor, and John Jones, Provisional Treasurer of the State of Georgia, having declined to respect the instructions which failed to co-operate with the Major General commanding the Third Military District, are hereby removed from office.

Second, By virtue of the authority granted by the supplementary reconstruction act of Congress, passed July 19th, 1867, the following named officers are detailed for duty in the District of Georgia: Brevet Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, Colonel of the 33d Infantry, to be Governor of the State of Georgia, and Capt. Charles F. Rockwell, of the 20th Infantry Corps of U. S. Army, to be Treasurer of the State of Georgia.

Third, The above named officers will proceed without delay to Milledgeville and enter upon the discharge of the duties devolving upon them, subject to instructions from these headquarters.

By order of Maj. Gen. Meade.

(Signed) R. C. DRUM, A. A. G.

At half-past ten this morning this order was read in the Reconstruction Convention, and the first section greeted with loud applause.

RICHMOND, VA.

Address of General Butler.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RICHMOND, January 13.—Gen. Butler addressed an immense crowd at African Church to-night. He advocated equal political rights for blacks, equal powers in the Government, and equal burdens in supporting it. The land should bear its part of the taxation and the burden should not be thrown on the laboring man. He said the time of ratification, whether right or wrong, was gone, and he did not think his audience now expected it. Cries of "No we don't." He advised southern men to divide their lands, as it must come to that at last. The men who worked the land would eventually be the owners of the land. He thought there would be blood and the fire of the Southern people remaining out of the Union, hoping for better terms. These they could not get, for whatever other changes might take place the Senate would not change for six years, and before two years expired the admission of States to their rights in the Union would be accomplished on the present terms.

FROM EUROPE.

Important Fenian Arrested.

Fenian Telegraphers Imprisoned.

Italian Government Measures.

Financial and Commercial.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

FENIANS TAKEN TO JAIL.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—5 P. M.—Burke, Casey, Shaw and Mullaney, the Fenians who had a preliminary examination at Bow street, yesterday, were to-night heavily guarded and taken by a special train to Warwick jail.

IMPORTANT FENIAN ARRESTED.

DUBLIN, January 10.—Facts which have come to the knowledge of the authorities lead to the belief that the leader of the rising at Tallaght, last spring, was not killed, as reported, but that a man named Leanor, a prominent Fenian, who was arrested here to-day, charged with high treason, is confidently asserted to be the person who organized and directed the insurrection on that occasion. His examination will soon take place, when the evidence in possession of the Government will be brought to light.

IRISH EDITOR HELD FOR TRIAL.

Mr. Piggot, editor of the *Dublin Irishman*, has been examined and is held for trial for publishing certain alleged libels in his own paper and writing the seditious articles which appeared in the *Irish American*.

FENIAN TELEGRAPHERS.

BELFAST, Jan. 10.—The clerks in the office of the Magnetic Telegraph Company in this city have been arrested and thrown into jail, on a charge of belonging to the Fenian organization.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CO. PROJECT.

LONDON, January 11.—The directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company have issued a prospectus to raise one million three hundred thousand pounds sterling to purchase all the rights and interests of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company in the two cables across the Atlantic and pay off their indebtedness.

AFTER FENIAN LEADERS.

The authorities are very active in searching out leaders of the Fenian movement. A man has been arrested in the county of Cork, who it is expected will prove to be no other than the celebrated Colonel Michael Doheeny. The police have been on his track for a long time, and it is known he has been lurking in unfrequented places in disguise, and under assumed names, and attempted several times to make his way to the United States. The man Lennon, who was arrested at Dublin yesterday, is charged with killing a policeman in last October.

NEW MINISTER TO UNITED STATES.

LONDON, January 12.—Mr. Edward Thornton, British Embassador to the States, sailed from Liverpool yesterday on the steamship Liberia for New York.

THE RUSSIAN MINISTER.

PARIS, January 12.—Baron Budberg, Russian Minister to France, who had been on a visit to his home, will not return to Paris, having been detained at St. Petersburg by the Government to fill an important position.

FRANCE.

ARMY BILL STILL CONSIDERED.

PARIS, January 11.—The bill for the reorganization of the army is still under consideration in the Corps Legislatif. The article obliging every Frenchman to serve in the National Guard was adopted last evening by a vote of one hundred and seventy to one hundred and seventy one. An amendment for the exemption from the operation of the article was introduced, but opposed by M. Rouher. During the debate which preceded the final action of the Corps on the bill, M. Rouher said: This article will startle attentive ears abroad, and inspire the army which precedes the National Guard to the battle-field.

NAPOLEON AND KING WILLIAM.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—On New Years day King William, of Prussia, sent the Emperor a cordial autograph note, which was answered in the same conciliatory spirit. A much better feeling has prevailed since publicity has been given to this intelligence, and nowhere was it better received than on the Bourse. Rentes are firmer and higher.

SUITS AGAINST THE PRESS.

Most of the actions which have recently been taken against journals of this city by the authorities, for alleged violations of privileges, have been abandoned.

ITALY.

GOVERNMENT MEASURES.

FLORENCE, January 10.—The budget which will be laid by the Ministry before the Italian Parliament will call for the adoption of the following measures to meet the liabilities and expenditures of the Government for the ensuing year: First, the imposition of fresh taxes sufficient to produce the sum of one hundred and ninety million liers, in addition to the present revenue; second, the authorization of a new loan for four hundred million liers.

RE-ASSEMBLING OF PARLIAMENT.

FLORENCE, January 12.—The adjourned session of the National Parliament was resumed yesterday. Prime Minister Menabrea read a speech, in which he confined himself to the subject of internal and domestic affairs of the kingdom. He exhorted the members to unite with the government in resisting revolution and upholding the national credit, the monarchy and obligations as well as the liberties of the nation. No reference whatever was made by the Minister to the Roman question, or to the relations of Italy with foreign powers.

SOUTH AMERICA.

THE WAR SITUATION BETWEEN BRAZIL AND PARAGUAY.

LONDON, January 12.—Accounts from the interior of Paraguay, received by last steamer from Rio Janeiro, show the condition and prospects of the Paraguayans better than the Brazilians are willing to admit. President Lopez in person was in command at Humita, and defended the lines of communication with his capitol at Ascension and with the fortress of Curipaity uninterrupted. As the forces of the allied powers were very weak in front of Humita, the Paraguayans defied them to undertake the siege. All manner of the population were as enthusiastically devoted to Lopez as ever, and making most energetic efforts to supply men and provisions, but on other hands the allies were preparing to push on the war with vigor. The Brazilian government was forwarding reinforcements, and the other powers were sending supplies of men and material to Rio Parana.

VIRGINIA.

The Reconstruction Convention.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RICHMOND, January 13.—In the Convention to-day a resolution appointing a committee to inquire into the propriety of reviving Virginia from her debt incurred prior to and during the war was introduced and laid over.

The amendment embodying the recognition of the Deity in the Bill of Rights was adopted.

An article declaring that Virginia shall ever remain one of the United States, and a substitute to the effect that the government of the United States can only be dissolved by the consent of the majority or armed revolution, were introduced, both by Republicans, and discussed until the Committee rose. A resolution declaring secession null and void, and citizens of the Southern States citizens of the United States, was ordered to be printed. Adjourned.

OHIO.

Inauguration of Gov Hays—Thurman for U. S. Senator.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

COLUMBUS, Jan. 13.—Gov. R. B. Hayes was inaugurated Governor of Ohio at two o'clock P. M. in the grounds of the State House, before an immense crowd. A large number of ladies were present.

There will be a Democratic caucus to-night to nominate a candidate for United States Senator to be elected to-morrow. A. G. Thurman will be the candidate.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 13.—The Democratic caucus to-night nominated Judge Thurman for United States Senator on the first ballot. The vote stood fifty-one to twenty-four for Vallandigham. He will be elected to-morrow.

Steamer Burned.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 13.—The steamer Homeyer was burned on Cunchita River yesterday, with nine hundred bales of cotton. The boat and cargo are a total loss.

WASHINGTON.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, January 11, 1868.

STATE DEPARTMENT EXPENSES.

The Secretary of State, in reply to a resolution of the Senate, sent to that body to-day a statement of the following expenditures by that Department: Edward Pierrepont, counsel in the Surratt case, $5,000; H. G. Riddle, in the same case, $3,000; H. H. Emmons, $1,000, in the matter of the extradition of the priso

The Pittsburgh Gazette

An Original Poem by Fitz-Greene Mallock.

A FAREWELL TO CONNECTICUT.

I turned a last look to my dear, native mountain,
As the dim blush of sunset grew pale in the sky;
All was still, save the music that leapt from the fountain,
And the voice of the woods to the summer wind's sigh.

Far around, the gray mist of the twilight was stealing,
And the tints of the landscape had faded in blue,
Ere my pale lip could murmur the accents of feeling
As it bade the fond scenes of my childhood adieu.

Oh! mock not that pang, for my heart was recreating
Past visions of happiness, sparkling and clear;
My heart was still warm with a mother's embracing,
My cheek was still wet with a fond sister's tear.

Like an infant's first sleep on the lap of its Mother,
Were the days of my childhood—those days are no more;
And my sorrow's deep throb I had struggled to smother
Was that infant's wild cry when its first sleep was o'er.

Years have gone by, and remembrance now hovers
Over them, as the moon-beam, the twilight hour,
With the tinge of the moonbeam, the thoughts of that hour,
Yet still in his day-dream the wanderer hovers
'Round the cottage he left, and its green woven bower.

And Hope lingers near him, her wildest song breathing,
And points to a future day, distant and dim,
When the fingers of sunset, its eglantine weaving
Shall bring him the home of his childhood for him.

Putnam's Magazine for February.

EPHEMERIS.

—Brick Pomeroy is very ill.

—Bryant is playing Irish again, in Chicago.

—The Sultan is reforming his prison system.

—The last number of Belgravia studied Mr. Tennyson.

—Oshkosh, Wisconsin, wants a board of trade and a ferry boat.

—This year is said to be the last in which Gough will lecture.

—Santa Anna is still a silent partner in the revolution business.

—Maine had the honor of giving birth to Bradbury, the composer.

—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher lectured in Portland, Maine, this week.

—Counterfeit five cent. pieces are extensively circulated in Chicago.

—A grand skatorial masquerade is announced to take place in Boston.

—The steamer Russia had the honor of giving birth to Charles Dickens.

—It is hoped that Leichardt, the long lost Australian explorer, is still alive.

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* is enraptured and "the Janauschek" is the cause.

—There is a chance for a new office in Alaska—Keeper of the Seals.—*Boston Post.*

—The last number of the North British *Review* has an article on R. W. Emerson.

—Basel Duke has instructed the democracy of his district to vote for Peddleton.

—"The Vapors of Vanities of Youth" is the title of the Prince of Wales's new book.

—New Orleans hair dressers advertise an orgaunt for straightening hair—significant.

—$7,000 more were subscribed to the new hall for the Y. M. C. A. in Chicago, on Thursday.

—Quite a number of Ohioians have settled near Tuskeegee, Alabama, and gone to farming.

—$55,000 dollars worth of buildings have been put up in the little town of Osage, Iowa, in 1867.

—What's the difference between a horse and a barber? One can't live on shavings, and the other can.

—A Boston paper thinks Major Generals are not the only persons in the South who need to be relieved.

—"Charles Dickens reduced to fifteen cents" is the announcement in the window of a Boston picture shop.

—A large gallery, with a few pictures, is to be established in Boston, in hopes of one day getting some more.

—A wise man has found a remedy for unhappy marriages. It is to abolish the institution of marriage entirely.

—Harriet Prescott's husband, Richard S. Spofford, is to make his *debut* as a poet, in the *Atlantic*, next month.

—"La Sarca Lalange" is tue name of the great Italian secret league of which Mazzini is supposed to be a member.

—President Haven, of the University of Michigan, is lecturing to the people of that State on "Dreams and Dreaming."

—There is a man of perseverance in Paris; he has undertaken to translate the entire philosophical works of Hegel into French.

—The London *Athenæum* is very severe on Alice Carey's new book, "A Lover's Diary." Alice thinks she can stand it if the *Athenæum* can.

—Newspapers differ as to who is the senior Episcopal Bishop of the United States. Some say Bishop McIlvaine; others Bishop Smith. It is the latter.

—Mrs. J. W. Riddell, the accomplished authoress of "George Geith" and other novels, has assumed the editorial chair of the *St. James Magazine.*

—Somebody has decided that by the simplest rules of the first step in Arithmetic—addition—John Rogers had ten children, for 9 and 1 make ten every place.

—Canada papers are impertinent. One of them recently, in noticing the fact that a week of prayer had commenced in the United States, stated that a year would be better.

—The widow and niece of the illustrious Faraday have received a pension of one hundred and fifty pounds from the Trustees of the literary fund of the British Government.

—A man who was tending target at a shooting match, at Blue River, Wis., was accidentally shot, and has since died. He recovered the 31st ult. he [illegible] ectually.

—The panic has been [illegible] setting up a combination [illegible] piano, which is to be operated by one set of keys. It will consist of nearly ten thousand portions.

—A New York paper, in criticizing Punch, says it has had just twenty-three first class jokes since its establishment. In this particular it is more than twenty-three times as good as the critical paper.

—Tennyson says that on no account would he leave Farringford, his Isle of Wight home. He intends to live there during the winter months. His new house is merely to be used as a summer retreat.

—A veterinary surgeon in London has invented a new remedy for the equine race; persons who have learned to pronounce glibly the name of the nation of horses in Swift's novel will find it easy to remember. It is called Neurasthenipponskeleseterizo.

—For the benefit of those persons who are not familiar with artistic ballet, but who intend to see *Undine*, we will state that Westmael is the proper person to go into extacies over. The Chicagoese did so, and those who wish to have an opinion as to the merit of the dancers before seeing them, may take their verdict as good in this case.

—Since the 1st of January, 1868, 1,765,846 gallons of petroleum have been exported from New York, and 785,115 gallons from other American ports, making a total export of 2,551,961 gallons, which is nearly a million gallons more than was exported during the same time last year, and nearly half a million more than has been exported during the same time any year since petroleum became an article of export. Fifteen vessels, with a capacity for carrying 48,000 barrels, are now loading with this product at New York, and fifteen vessels with a capacity for 49,00 barrels are loading at Philadelphia. These vessels are bound for nearly every port in Europe, but mostly for Antwerp.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption

Is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. **For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumption, and Throat Diseases,** Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the WORTHLESS IMITATIONS that may be offered.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. 1oliidAT

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by
PHALON & SON, New York.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

WM. BARNHILL & CO.,
BOILER MAKERS
AND
SHEET IRON WORKERS,
Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn St.

Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of Boilers in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breeching, Fire Beds, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, Condensers, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Settling Pans, Boiler Iron, Bridges, Sugar Pans, and sole manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT BOILERS.
Repairing done on the shortest notice. ledcal

ROBINSON, REA & CO.,
(Success ors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLS,)
WASHINGTON WORKS,
Founders and Machinists, Pittsburgh

Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions; Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.
Office: No. 72 corner First and Smithfield Sts.
Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding boilers. tu&th22

LAKE SUPERIOR
COPPER MILL & SMELTING WORKS
PITTSBURGH.
PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

Manufacturers of sheathing, Braziers' and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Shit Bottoms, Spelter Solder. Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c. Constantly on hand Tinners' Machines and Tools. Warehouse, No. 140 FIRST STREET and 139 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.
Special orders of Copper cut to any desired form for making Stills. 1yr1Dec68wtf

THE HEALING POOL,
AND HOUSE OF MERCY.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION REPORTS, FOR YOUNG MEN, on the CRIME OF SOLITUDE, and the ERRORS, ABUSES and DISEASES which destroy the manly powers, and create impediments to MARRIAGE, with plain rules for relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. dec24,ly

QUINCY A. SCOTT,
DENTIST,
NO. 238 PENN STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
mh26:ly

CONFECTIONERIES, &c.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATIONS, PICNICS, DINNER PARTIES, &c., furnished with the best
ICE CREAM, CONFECTIONARIES, CAKES, FRUITS, &c.
At the lowest prices and in the shortest notice, by
JULIUS RICHTER
No. 16 DIAMOND, Allegheny.
ja15:ly

HENRY W. HORBACH,
Confectionery and Bakery,
No. 800 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Between Seventh and Liberty.
LADIES' OYSTER SALOON attached.

GEORGE BEAVEN,
CANDY MANUFACTURER,
And dealer in Foreign and American FRUITS, PICKLES, NUTS, &c.,
118 FEDERAL STREET, second door from the Diamond Market, Allegheny City.

W. S. JACKSON.....ALEXANDER FREW
JACKSON & FREW
(Successors to LOUGHERY & FREW.)
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Harness, Saddlery, Trunks, &c.,
And will also keep on hand and import from Eastern markets all the late patterns, styles and improvements in
Blankets, Robes, Rugs and Horse Equipage,
At their new Wareroom,
No. 102 Wood Street
Sole Agents for the WOODMANSEE BIT for Western Pennsylvania. no17

H. KIRKPATRICK,
PRACTICAL
BOOK-KEEPER AND ACCOUNTANT,
OF TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE, WILL ATTEND TO
OPENING AND CLOSING MERCHANTS' BOOKS.
Single Entry Books Closed and Re-Opened by Double Entry. Partnerships Books accurately adjusted.
PARTNERSHIP SETTLEMENTS made out in a thorough business style.
Office on third floor, Apollo Building, No. 59 FOURTH STREET. decl8:ly

HOLMES, BELL & CO.,
ANCHOR COTTON MILLS,
PITTSBURGH.
Manufacturers of Heavy, Medium and Light
ANCHOR AND MAGNOLIA
SHEETINGS AND BATTING.

F. W. C. FELD,
DEALER IN
GLUE, CURLED HAIR,
Tanners' Scraps, Cerooms,
CATTLE TAILS,
Bones, Neat's Foot Oil, &c.,
Office and Warehouse—No. 124 SMITHFIELD STREET, (nearly opposite the Post Office.)
PITTSBURGH, PA.

STOVES! STOVES!
FREDERICK SCHULTZE,
Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,
Dealer in Cutlery, Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves, Fenders, Scuttles and Block Tin Ware, No. 115 WYLIE STREET, near Washington.
Enameled and tinned Ware, wholesale and retail. All jobbing and Repairing promptly attended to
JAS. B. MEANOR.....GEO. HARPER.
MEANOR & HARPER,
FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE
Commission Merchants,
140 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH.
Consignments solicited.
HAZELENGER—J. G. Martin, Cashier Mechanics National Bank. J. S. Dilworth & Co. T. M. Kennedy & Bro. dec12:ly

F. MUSSMANN,
FIFTH STREET, between Daniel & Chatham Sts.,
Gunsmith and Dealer in Hardware.
First class goods of all descriptions always on hand and sold at the lowest prices. Repairing done carefully, on short notice. jy12:ly

REMOVAL.
GREAT SALE AT COST!
My large stock of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS is offered at cost. I have removed to more into my new building, No. 126 SMITHFIELD ST., between Fifth and Sixth streets, and will dispose of my present stock at VERY LOW PRICES.
JOHN ZOEBISCH,
No. 126 SMITHFIELD STREET.
oct8:ly

J. D. MATTHEWS,
STAMP AND STENCIL CUTTER,
231 Liberty Street, opposite Wood.
BRANDING IRONS, STAMPS AND STENCIL MARKING PLATES, ALPHABETS AND FIGURES, on Steel or Copper, at shortest notice and the *LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.* We refer to our patrons.
AGENTS WANTED. no22:ly

CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE
CITY TO BUY THE
TRIUMPH COOKING STOVE,
Is at No. 146 GRANT STREET.
c25 P. C. DUFFY.

H. B. LYON,
Sealer of Weights and Measures,
No. 5 FOURTH STREET,
Between Liberty and Ferry streets,
Orders promptly attended to. apl5:ly

D. R. ECKER,
DEALER IN
CEMENT, FIRE BRICK AND TILE,
STONE HEARTHS,
CHIMNEY TOPS,
WHITE LIME,
Office and Warehouse, 107 FIRST STREET, opposite Monongahela House. se13

F. ARTOS,
MECHANICAL AND ENGINEERING
DRAFTSMAN.
Office, Philo Hall, No. 75 THIRD STREET, with Mr Holland & Co. PITTSBURGH, Pa.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED SOME
NEW GOODS!
Among which we have a splendid assortment of
LACE GOODS,
COMPRISING
Point Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs;
Point Applique Collars and Handkerchiefs;
Maltese Collars and Handkerchiefs.
We have also some more of those
Ladies' & Gent's Fur Topped Gloves,
FOR $1.50 A PAIR.
Our HOOP SKIRTS, at 50c.,
Are not altogether sold out yet, for those who might want a set of them. We still keep up
Our Cheap Bulletin:
Handkerchiefs, pure Linen, for 5c.
Heavy Cotton Ribbed Hose, for 12c.
Heavy Cotton Fleeced Hose, (EXTRA,) 25c.
Heavy Wool Hose, 38c.
Good Country Yarn, $1 a lb.
Good Balmoral Skirts, $1 a piece.
Gent's Travelling Shirts, 75c.
Paper Collars, ten in a box, 10c.
Be sure and remember the numbers of the Store. They are
78 & 80 Market St.
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.
de31

CLOAKING CLOTHS
AND VELVETS,
CLOSING OUT AT
COST AND LESS THAN COST,
AT
J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.'S,
No. 57 MARKET STREET,
All the desirable shades in
CLOAKING CLOTHS,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
The entire stock of WINTER GOODS closing out at
Greatly Reduced Prices!
Remember the place,
No. 57 Market Street.
de30

1867. **FALL TRADE.** 1867.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
DRY GOODS,
No. 115 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh,
Offer at Eastern prices Brass Goods, Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Jeans, Tweeds, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, F. & M. Cassimeres, Flannels, Sheetings, Shirtings, Yarns, White Goods, Bleached and Brown Domestics, a full line of Notions and Small Goods, Barred Flannels, of Eastern and home manufacture.
We are agents for FULLERTON'S FREE-PORT BAGGING, CANNELTON, CRAIG'S GREENVILLE BARRED FLANNELS, and COREY BLANKETS, and offer them on commission, at Mill Prices. A full line to all departments.
Buyers are invited to call and examine our Goods and Prices.
C. ARBUTHNOT.....W. T. SHANNON.
J. G. STEVENSON.

DENNISON & HECKERT,
27 *Fifth Street.*
Fine Furs for Holiday Presents,
FANCY BOXES.
FINE SCARFS AND MUFFLERS.
MORRISON'S FINE SHIRTS.
All kinds of FANCY JEWELRY.
WOOL & MERINO UNDERGARMENTS.
KID GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS.
HOSIERY, NECK TIES, SUSPENDERS.
CORSETS and HOOP SKIRTS.
FANCY FANS.
All our goods at reduced prices, in order to close out our winter stock. de24

JAMES McCANDLESS & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.,)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 94 WOOD STREET,
third house above Diamond alley,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

COAL, COKE, &c.

C. H. ARMSTRONG.....A. A. HUTCHINSON.
ARMSTRONG & HUTCHINSON,
(Successors to PHILADELPHIA AND YOUGHIOGHENY COAL COMPANY OF
MINERS, SHIPPERS and DEALERS, by Railroad and River, of
SUPERIOR YOUGHIOGHENY
GAS AND FAMILY COAL
Office and Yard—FOOT OF TRY STREET, near Gas Works.
Orders left at the yard or addressed by mail will be promptly filled.

BEST FAMILY COAL
Always on hand and delivered promptly to order,
AT LOWEST MARKET RATES, BY
OSCAR F. LAMM & CO.,
Cor. Sandusky Street and P. R. W. & C. Railway,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

Anthracite Coal furnished at the lowest rates. ja6:ly

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!
DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,
Having removed their Office to
No. 567 LIBERTY STREET
(Lately City Flour Mill) SECOND FLOOR.
Are now prepared to furnish good Youghiogheny
LUMP, NUT COAL OR SLACK,
At the lowest market price.
All orders left at their office, or addressed to them through the mail, will be attended to promptly. my25:ly

CHARLES H. ARMSTRONG,
DEALER IN
YOUGHIOGHENY & CONNELLSVILLE COAL
And Manufacturer of
Coal, Slack, and Desulphurized Coke
OFFICE AND YARD,
Corner of Butler and Morton, first yard on Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward, and on second street, near Lock No. 1, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Parties and Manufacturers supplied with the best article of Coal or Coke at the lowest cash rates.
Orders left at any of their offices will receive prompt attention.

SUPERIOR COAL.
C. CHERRY & CO.,
Miners and Shippers of PITTSBURGH, GAS, COKE & and FAMILY COAL. NUT COAL and SLACK. Coal delivered promptly to all parts of the cities, at the lowest market rates.
Office and Yard, corner FOURTH and WATSON (formerly Canal,) STREETS, Pittsburgh.
P. O. BOX, 1295. oct31

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.
situated at corner of Duncan and Sarah Streets, Birmingham. Lot 24 feet by 80 feet, extending to an alley. Frame house, two stories high, of five rooms; and cellar. Large yard in front; hydrant water on the lot. Price $1,700. Apply to E. McLEAN & CO.,
1 2 Fourth street.

A COAL WORKS FOR SALE,
capable of running 15,000 bushels daily, including steam houses, store house, rails, waggons, mules, and all the necessary fixtures for a large business and immediate operation. There are 65 acres of coal. This is one of the most valuable works on the Monongahela river; will be sold low and on good terms.
Apply to W. A. HERRON, Real Estate Office, No. 84 Fourth street, opposite Custom House.

FOR SALE OR RENT, CHEAP—on Steel at Carpenter's Station, on the Central Railroad, containing 120 acres; improvements, two houses and stables, good orchard; all in pasture and good for cultivation. Also, several other Farms, in good condition and well improved, which I will sell cheap and on reasonable terms. Also, a number of good building lots in the city and suburbs.
For further particulars inquire of
WILLIAM WARD,
110 Grant street,
opposite the Cathedral.
ap9:tf

2,000,000 ACRES
OF
CHOICE LANDS FOR SALE,
BY THE
Union Pacific Railway Co.,
EASTERN DIVISION.
Lying along the line of their road, at
$1.00 to $5.00 Per Acre,
And on a CREDIT OF FIVE YEARS.
For particulars, maps, &c., address
JOHN P. DEVEREUX,
Land Commissioner, Topeka, Kansas.
Or, CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Sec'y,
St. Louis, Missouri.
au14

LITHOGRAPHERS.

BENJAMIN SINGERLY.....PHILIP CLEIS
SINGERLY & CLEIS,
(Successors to Geo. F. Schneckman & Co.)
PRACTICAL LITHOGRAPHERS,
The ONLY STEAM LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS.
Business Cards, Letter Heads, Bonds, Labels, Circulars, Show Cards, Diplomas, Portraits, Views, Certificates of Deposits, Invitation Cards, &c., Nos. 74 and 75 Third st., Pittsburgh.

CHAS. A. MILLER,
LITHOGRAPHER,
No. 80 FOURTH ST., Apollo Building,
CHECKS, DRAFTS, NOTES, BILL and LETTER HEADS, &c., done in all styles.
ap25:1y26

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c

GREAT REDUCTION
IN
CARPETS!
We have determined to give our customers at once the advantage of any decline in prices that may be made later in the season, and have to-day
REDUCED PRICES
OF OUR
ENTIRE STOCK
OF
NEW AND CHOICE GOODS,
Far below what it would cost to replace the goods.
McFARLAND & COLLINS,
71 AND 73 FIFTH STREET
(SECOND FLOOR.)
de31:tf28
CARPETS AT COST.
For a Short Time.
PREPARATORY TO TAKING STOCK!
A Very Large Assortment of
OIL CLOTHS,
Window Shades,
HOLLANDS,
AND
Cheap All-Wool Ingrains.
McCALLUM BROS.,
51 Fifth Street, above Wood.
no30

MERCHANT TAILORS.

WINTER GOODS.
E HOUSTON & CO.,
Fashionable Merchant Tailors,
NO. 37 FIFTH STREET,
Have just received a second supply of
Winter Coatings,
Together with full lines of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS. Fits guaranteed and prices very reasonable.
A full supply of Men and Boys' READY MADE CLOTHING on hand, at prices to suit the times.
no5:ly88

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
WE ARE NOW
READY FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
With a large and select assortment of BISMARK, GRECIAN, GARIBALDI and METROPOLITAN
SUITS,
For BOYS, YOUTHS and CHILDREN.
OVERCOATS, all styles and sizes, in great variety.
GRAY & LAUGHLIN,
No. 47 St. Clair Street.

P. McARDLE,
Merchant Tailor,
No. 93½ Smithfield St., Pittsburgh.
Keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS,
ALSO, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
GENT'S CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, in the latest styles.

MERCHANT TAILORS.
JONES & BUFF,
No. 3 ST. CLAIR STREET, have just brought from the Eastern full supply of WINTER GOODS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, OVERCOATINGS, &c., which they are prepared to cut and make up in a style equal to any shop in the east or west. They are determined to deserve and hope to receive a liberal patronage. no22:3m

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Copartnership existing between HILL & EWING was dissolved on the 20th of DECEMBER, 1867, by mutual consent.
WILLIAM HILL,
A. W. EWING.
ja7:3t41

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership formerly existing between WM. H. STURGEON and A. D. ROBE was dissolved Dec. 24, 1867, by mutual consent.
WM. H. STURGEON.
A. D. ROBE.
ja7:3t46

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Partnership heretofore existing in the Flour and general Produce business, between H. KNOX and M. KEE, under the firm name of KNOX & McKEE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them for settlement. We are willing to continue the business in the name. The former business will be continued by H. KNOX, at the old stand, No. 82 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
HUGH KNOX.
M. McKEE.
Pittsburgh, January 1, 1868. ja2:3t MWF

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
THAT the partnership heretofore existing by and between James Schertz, John Baer, Henry Huttman and Louis Schertz, under the firm name and style of SCHERTZ, BAER & CO., in the business of manufacturing of lard oil and tallow oil at No. 19 Garden Run, Reserve township, will cease at No. 100 Third street, Pittsburgh, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The interest of Mr. Louis Schertz in the late firm of LOUIS WIEDERHOLD, who alone has power to receive all sums due said firm and to pay the firm's debts in liquidation.
J. SCHERTZ.
JOHN BAER.
H. HOLTZMAN.
LOUIS WIEDERHOLD.
Pittsburgh, December 7, 1867. ja10:3w

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of
SMITHSON, PALMER & CO.
Has this day, JANUARY 9th, 1868, been dissolved by mutual consent. J. S. PALMER and THOMAS PHILLIPS have sold their entire interest to L. C. VANHOOK and J. B. McCLELLAND, in the business of the late firm, who will continue the business at the old stand, 55 and 57 Fifth street.
J. S. PALMER.
T. PHILLIPS.
ja10:3t6 FSW

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED
TRUNK HOUSE IN THE CITY.
W. J. GILMORE,
(Successor to GILMORE & TIERNEY,)
Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
TRUNKS,
Valises, Carpet Bags, &c.
A large assortment of LADIES' SATCHELS always on hand.
No. 106 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.
oct8:ly82

PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTORY.
PRINTING AND WRAPPING PAPER
CLINTON Mill, STEUBENVILLE, OHIO.
SHORNTON MILLS, NEW BRIGHTON, PA.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
No. 82 Third Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
OFFICERS—AUGUST HARTJE, President.
JNO. R. LIVINGSTON, Treas'r.
JOHN ARWELL, Secretary.
DIRECTORS—August Hartje, John Aswell, S. H. Harrison, John R. Livingston, John M. Patton, Chas. D. H. Merrick.
Cash Paid for Paper Stock.

HAZARD POWDER.
I AM NOW PREPARED TO
fill, at shortest notice, all orders for large or small lots of
HAZARD'S CELEBRATED POWDER.
All orders left at or sent by mail to my store, Nos. 173 and 175 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny City, Pa., or to 104 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., will receive prompt attention.
ARTHUR KIRK.
se3:ly60

NEW CONSIGNMENTS.
500 bbls Peach Blow Potatoes;
225 bbls Apples;
16 bbls Dried Apples;
10 000 lbs Dried Peaches;
20,000 lbs Evaporated Vegetables;
200 boxes Hamburgh and Factory Cheese;
100 boxes Canned Corn;
25 bbls Prime Navy Beans;
50 bbls Hominy;
10 bbls Sorghum;
40 bbls White Corn Meal;
50 pkgs No. 1 Lard;
30 pkgs Choice Table Butter;
10 bbls Dried Beef;
110 bushels Prime Clover Seed;
75 bbls Refined Lard;
50 bbls Cider Vinegar;
For sale by
GRAFF & KEITER.
ja7:3t55

JAMES B. JONES,
DEALER IN
Scrap Iron, Light Iron
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON
ROPE, &c.
Corner Anderson Street and Riv Avenue, Allegheny City.
GEO. O. CLARK.....J. B. WATSON.....D. F. NA
IRON CITY BELT WORKS.
GEO. O. CLARK & CO.,
Manufacturers of every description of Patent, Stretched, Cemented and Waxed Cotton Canvas
Rubber Belting
No. 409 LIBERTY ST., (3d floor
Union Depot, Pittsburgh.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A rare opportunity is offered for an investment in an establishment for the manufacture of a leading article in the iron line, with a complete running order and only requiring capital to make it a largely paying investment. Situated in the city of Pittsburgh. Full particulars given on application to the undersigned.
S. MILLER & CO.,
fourth street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ST. LOUIS WATERWORKS.
To Machinists.
OFFICE BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS, CITY OF ST. LOUIS, Dec. 16, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for High Service Pumping Engines," and directed to the "Board of Water Commissioners," will be received at their office, south-west corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets, city of St. Louis, until twelve o'clock, noon, of MONDAY, the twenty-seventh day of January 1868, at which hour the bids will be publicly opened and read for building and erecting at Bissell's Point, City of St. Louis, two high service pumping engines, with boilers and appurtenances complete; engine No. 1 to be now planked and ready for service by the 1st of November, 1868; engine No. 2 to be completed and ready for service by the 1st of January, 1870.
Plans of the engines and boilers can be seen, and specifications with form of proposal and contract, may be obtained upon application at the Engineer's office, as above, on or after Thursday, the 26th of December, 1867, and also at the office of M. E. HOPKINS, 1 Hall Keystone, 46 Broadway, New York.
The amount of security will not be less than fifty thousand dollars on each contract. The Board reserves the right to increase the amount or security after the proposals are opened, to any sum not exceeding one-half the amount of the contract, should they decide that it is for the interest of the city to do. The successful bidder must be a resident freeholders of the county of St. Louis.
By order of the Board,
GEO. K. BUDD, President.

CHANDELIERS,
BRACKETS AND LAMPS,
FOR EITHER GAS OR OIL.
Of latest patterns and best workmanship, at all prices, among which are

12 Light Gas Chandeliers at	$200	00 each.
8 " " "	90	00 "
5 " " "	50	00 "
3 Light Bracket for Gas	60	00 "
2 " "	70	00 "
2 " "	45	00 "

All of latest patterns and best workmanship.
ALSO, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Kitchen, Hall and Parlor Lamps,
OPAL AND PAPER SHADES,
GLOBES, &c., &c.,
In quantities to suit purchasers.
ARTHUR KIRK,
174 and 176 Federal St., Allegheny.
no25:ly88

THE FORT PITT
LUMBER CO.
Capital, : : : : : $125,000.
President—EDW. DITHRIDGE.
Secretary—T. A. WRIGHT.
Superintendent—JAS. GILLESPIE.
The FORT PITT LUMBER CO. having purchased TWO THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND TWO ACRES of timbered pine lands in Forest County, Pa., and erected thereon a large Steam Saw Mill, is prepared to supply every variety of FIRST CLASS PINE LUMBER, from their yard,
SIXTH WARD, corner of Lumber and Allegheny Sts.
Communications by mail should be addressed to
T. A. WRIGHT, Secretary.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH IMPORTING HOUSE.
ESTABLISHED 1835.
SCHMIDT & FRIDAY,
IMPORTERS OF
GERMAN, FRENCH AND SPANISH
WINES AND LIQUORS,
409 Penn Street, Pittsburgh.
Our Mr. SCHMIDT having returned from Europe, has made large purchases, and perfected arrangements for the sale of first class houses:
F. BUHLLER, Ayies, Champagne.
DE VENOGES & CO., Epernay, Champagne.
DE PUECH SEES, Cognac and Bordeaux.
CHAS. LAMBLING, Cette.
WM. G. YOUNG, Leith, Scotland.
PICKLES, WORMS & CO., Nieuburg, A Rhein.
A. BEYGER & CO., Crouznach, Sparkling and Rhine Wines.
A. & C. DE KORTHEN, Ulvell Kingdom, 46 Broadway, New York.
The amount of security will not be less than fifty thousand dollars on each contract. The Board reserves the right to increase the amount or security after the proposals are opened, to any sum not exceeding one-half the amount of the contract, should they decide that it is for the interest of the city to do. The successful bidder must be a resident freeholders of the county of St. Louis.
By order of the Board,
GEO. K. BUDD, President.

TO WHEAT GROWERS.
EUREKA AMMONIATED BONE
Super-Phosphate of Lime.
MANUFACTURED BY
THE ALLEGHENY FERTILIZER CO.,
SEWARD & CAMPBELL,
PROPRIETORS.
Office, 356 Penn St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
The best Fertilizer in use, and recognized by all Farmers who have given it a trial, to be the standard for raising large crops of Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Potatoes, &c. We have published an interesting descriptive pamphlet containing valuable statements of this Fertilizer, which will be sent free to any one calling or their address.

MYERS, HOPPER & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO R. R. HULSER, Agent,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FURNITURE
Of Every Description,
SCHOOL AND OFFICE FURNITURE
No. 45 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
A full assortment of Pittsburgh Manufactured Furniture constantly on hand at LOW CASH PRICES.
C. A. STEEL.....WM. G. HOPPER.....WM. S. WILT.

COOK STOVES.
GET THE BEST.
BISSELL & CO'S.
TRIUMPH
FOR BITUMINOUS COAL.
Warranted to Cook, Bake or Roast as well as any Stove in the Union.
BISSELL & CO.,
235 LIBERTY STREET.
Also on hand and for sale, PARLOR STOVES, HEATING STOVES, GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS, COOKING RANGES, &c.

A GREAT FAMILY CONVENIENCE.
A new and novel arrangement for having
HOT WATER BOILERS
attached to the back end of common cook stoves, so that the water heater which goes up the stove-pipe heats all the water needed in an ordinary sized family, by passing the blaze directly through the boiler, which sits over the pipe hole of the stove. On one No. 7, for common Cooking Stove, of any manufacture, any person having a THUMPH, VICTORY, BLACK OAK BEAUTY or UNION STOVE, or almost any other Cook Stove made in the Union, can have Boilers attached to their Stoves, including the Attachment, the Boiler and Lids, and Brass Cock, put in complete cost of SEVEN DOLLARS, by applying to
BISSELL & CO.,
No. 235 LIBERTY STREET,
Manufacturers of the Triumph Cook Stove.

COLGATE & CO.'S FRAGRANT
TOILET SOAPS
Are prepared by skilled workmen from the best materials, and are known as the STANDARD by dealers and customers. Sold everywhere. dc27:1yr

$15,000 TO LOAN,
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
G. M. PETTY,
No. 80 Smithfield Street.
Real Estate bought and sold. ly26

OIL WORKS & COMPANIES

EUREKA OIL WORKS,
Manufacturers of
Eureka Carbon Oil,
THE CELEBRATED
Sperm Lubricating Oils,
CHEMICAL LINSEED OIL,
Wholesale Dealers in
Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils; Lard, Sperm, Whale and Fish Oils.
R. C. MACHESNEY, Agent,
19 Irwin Street,
PITTSBURGH.

WARING & KING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN
Petroleum and its Products,
Dalzell's Block, Duquesne Way,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PHILADELPHIA ADDRESS:
WARING, KING & CO.,
187 Walnut St., Phila.

H. M. LONG & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PURE WHITE BURNING OIL,
Brand—"LUCIFER."
Office, No. 2 Duquesne Way,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

TACK BROTHERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Petroleum and its Products,
PITTSBURGH OFFICE—Dalzell's Building corner of Duqu

The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Any of our Readers having copies of the WEEKLY GAZETTE, of the 5th, 9th, 19th and 26th of October, or the 4th of December, 1867, will confer a favor by mailing them to our address.

Corporation Elections.

Following are the boards of directors and officers chosen at the different elections held in the city yesterday by bank, insurance and other stockholders:

CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH—Directors: Geo. A. Berry, Wm. S. Bissell, John S. Dilworth, R. L. Palmestock, George S. Head, Springer Harbaugh, Wm. McCreery, Alex. Reynolds, Frank Rahm.

BANK OF COMMERCE.—Alfred Patterson, William Reed, William S. Haven, Charles Lockhart, George W. Cass, Jas. McCandless, William H. Brown, Allen Kirkpatrick, William Douglass.

MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS'.—H. L. Bollman, Benj. Rush Bradford, Wilson Cunningham, E. M. Fulton, R. H. Hartley, Lloyd, Wm. Rea, R. B. Sterling, Charles A. Wood.

IRON CITY NATIONAL.—Jas. M'Auley, Jacob L. Schwartz, John Watt, William Frew, Andrew D. Smith, David Hostetter, Henry Irwin, David Fitzsimmons, Charles J. Clarke, Daniel Eaton, Richard Hays, James Herdman, William Phillips.

THIRD NATIONAL.—Wm. E. Schmertz, Samuel H. Hartman, Louis Morgenstern, Bateman Coe, Augt. Hartje, Henry W. Oliver, Jr., Chas. Meyran, Andrew Carnegie, Chas. Burchfield.

FARMERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL.—James Marshall, John Scott, Samuel George, John McIlveit, William Walker, S. S. Robinson, Charles Arnuckle.

FOURTH NATIONAL.—Thomas Donnelly, N. J. Bigley, R. F. King, James M. Bailey, D. M. Smith, Thomas Smith, T. J. Brereton, John M. Horner, John Hilton.

UNION NATIONAL.—John R. McCune, Jared M. Brush, Addison Lysle, John Wilson, A. Guckenheimer, Joseph Kirkpatrick, A. G. Cubbage, Wm. Barker, Jr., J. C. Lappe.

LYCEUM NATIONAL.—James B. Murray, Alexander Nimick, John H. Shoenberger, Harvey Childs, John D. McCord, Mark W. Watson, John Sampson, Thomas M. Howe, David McCandless, Alex. Chambers, Benj. Bakewell, Jr., Thomas J. Hoskinson, William Means.

GERMAN NATIONAL.—A. Groetzinger, Thomas C. Dickson, William Haslage, Joseph Lang, Paul Hugus, Anthony Meyer, Christian Siebert, E. H. Myers, Joseph Keeling.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK—J. W. Cook, D. R. Galway, C. G. Hussey, T. S. Blair, R. F. Smith, Joshua Rhodes, C. W. Batchelor, Reese Owens, Wm. Colsman.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.—Jas. Laughlin, Francis G. Bailey, Wm. K. Nimick, John H. Ralston, Robert S. Hays, John Wilson, Thomas Wightman, Wm. H. Ewing, Alexander Speer.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL.—William B. Holmes, William Carr, Alex. Gordon, John Holmes, Henry Hays, Edward House, A. U. Howard, H. S. McKee, John Orr, Philip Reymer, C. Yeager, W. H. Smith, B. A. Wolf.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL.—Alexander Bradley, Wm. M. Faber, John F. Dravo, John Dunlap, William Vankirk, Sam'l M. Kier, William F. McKee, S. R. McElroy, C. B. Shea, J. C. Risher, J. V. McDonald.

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL.—Samuel Rea, Benjamin Jones, Byron H. Painter, Geo. W. Hailman, Barclay Preston, John W. Chaffant, George Black, James I. Bennett, David Richey, Richard C. Gray, J. Meesley McCullough.

FIRST NATIONAL, ALLEGHENY.—T. H. Nevin, C. Boyle, R. H. Davis, Arthur Hebson, John Thompson (Allegheny) Wm. Harbaugh, Henry Gerwig, John Dean, R. D. Cochran.

GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—C. Hoevler, Ed. De Barenne, C. Bachfeld, P. Haberman, L. Morganstern, A. Groetzinger, H. E. Weith, Jos. Lang, H. Voegele, Geo. Seybold, John Beckfeld, Anthony Meyer.

PITTSBURGH SAVINGS BANK.—A. Ackley, Jonathan Gallagher, W. S. Evans, A. Jackson, C. Benyser, H. Metzger, D. McDonald, F. A. Dilworth, W. M. Clancy.

MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS INSURANCE COMPANY.—James I. Bennett, John W. Chaffant, A. H. Wagner, Henry A. Weaver, Robert Eoe, Isaiah Dickey, W. A. Reed, I. C. Pershing, Wm. Walker, Mark W. Watson, John Wilson, John Walton, Robert Jamison.

BOATMEN'S FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Captain R. C. Gray, D. E. Park, James Rees, H. W. Oliver, Jr., Captain Jacob Ihl, Henry Lloyd, James H. Wright, John Graff, Captain Jehu P. Smith, F. M. Gordon, N. J. Bigley, David Crawford.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY.—Wm. Phillippe, John Walk, John D. Parke, Captain John S. Rhoads, Wm. Vankirk, Jared M. Brush, Samuel P. Shriver, John D. Verner, Charles Arbuckle, Wm. P. Lang, Captain James Miller, Samuel McClure.

The Allegheny Insurance Company.—John Irwin, Jr., John D. M'Cord, C. G. Hussey, Harvey Childs, Thomas J. Hoskinson, Capt. Wm. Dean, Francis Sellers, Charles Hays, Robert Iris, B. L. Fahnestock, W. H. Everson, Capt. J. T. Stockdale.

ARTISANS' INSURANCE COMPANY.—William H. Smith, John Moorhead, Jas. H. Parker, Thos. Moore, John Dunlap, William H. M'Gee, William Haslage, Joshua Rhodes, Charles S. Leech, Geo. W. Cass, James A. Lowrie, James P. Barr.

CASH INSURANCE COMPANY.—R. H. King, John F. Jennings, N. J. Bigley, Daniel Wallace, Jake Hill, Thomas Donnelly, H. W. Oliver, Jr., S. Hartman, Samuel McClurkan, John S. Willock, Capt. Madison Bailey, James M. Bailey, Alex. Chambers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, OF ALLEGHENY.—Directors: W. W. Martin, A. H. English, John Brown, Jr., Robert Lea, Joseph Meyers, John A. Myler, O. H. P. Williams, George Gerst, C. C. Boyle, James A. Gray, Alex. Lockhart, John Thompson, Jacob Kepp.

JONES & NIMICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—President, Alex. Nimick; Board of Directors, Alexander Nimick, W. M. Patrick, W. K. Nimick, R. H. Nimick, R. H. Hartley; General Manager, J. H. Jones; Secretary and Treasurer, Samuel B. Jacobus.

RAILROAD DISASTER.

Two Trains Wrecked—Nineteen Men Injured—Three Reported Dead.

A serious accident occurred at Brandon Station, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, about ten miles this side of Franklin, Tuesday morning, by which nineteen men were injured, three of whom are reported dead. The accident was occasioned by the colliding of two gravel trains, to one of which was attached a caboose car for the accommodation of the division hands, and in which over twenty of them were riding at the time. These trains, it appears, had no regular time on which to run, and were only required to avoid the time of regular trains and each other. By some mistake the conductors were not informed or notified of each other's intention, and it seems met at the point designated, while moving at the rate of fifteen or twenty miles an hour. The engines were badly damaged and both thrown from the track. The caboose car, which was next the engine on the rear train, was literally demolished, and several of the gravel cars on both trains were more or less damaged. Most of the injured men resided in Franklin, and those who were employed on the upper division of the road, we were unable to ascertain the names of any of them. The officers of the Company, we are informed, did all in their power to relieve the sufferers by procuring medical assistance and having them removed to their homes. Last evening we heard that three of those injured died yesterday morning, and that it was thought more of the others were seriously injured.

Obituary.

Mr. H. L. Baker, the much beloved and respected spiritual leader, instructor and trustee of the Society of Economites, died at that settlement on Saturday. The deceased had attained the ripe old age of seventy-five years. After the death of George Rapp, in 1847, the founder of this sect at Economy, the Society selected seven elders for the management of their social concerns, from whom they chose two trustees to conduct their outside business. Mr. Baker was selected as one of the trustees, and was always reverenced by the people of the Society for the admirable manner in which he filled his offices of trustee and spiritual instructor. Outside of his particular society, in all his dealings with the people of the world, Mr. Baker enjoyed a most enviable reputation for honesty, purity and kindness of heart. Mr. Henrici is the surviving trustee.

Gored by a Steer.—A little girl named Everhardt, whose parents reside on Butcher's Run, while on her way to school (in the Third ward, Allegheny, on Monday, was attacked by one of a drove of cattle being driven along North avenue. She was taken upon the horns of the animal and tossed over its head, but fortunately before she was trampled upon assistance came and she was rescued. She was quite severely injured on the forehead and shoulders by the animal's horns.

Directors Elected.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Second National Bank, held on Tuesday, the following Directors were elected to serve for the ensuing year: G. E. Warner, John Heath, William Cooper, John D. Thompson, Samuel Lewis, Jacob Painter, Leopold Heilbruner, Patrick M'Cullough, George E. Nicuas.

Run Over by a Wagon.—Robert Jack, a lad, residing on James street, Third ward, Allegheny, was run over by a hay wagon, on Monday afternoon, the wheel passing over both his legs, but fortunately not breaking the bones.

DIXMONT.

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Contributors of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital.

The annual meeting of the contributors of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital was held at Dixmont Wednesday. The managers were there in force, and the day passed pleasantly in every way. The visitors were shown over the buildings, including the new west wing, into which patients have just been removed. Everything was as neat as wax and looked very comfortable. A delicious dinner had been provided, and was very closely attended to by all of the visitors. After dinner the managers adjourned to the chapel, where the meeting was called to order, Judge Williams being nominated to the chair, and J. A. Harper, Esq., acting as Secretary. Mr. John Harper, the President of the Hospital, then read his report, which was one of the ablest and most learned documents of the kind we have ever heard, evincing a most minute study and complete knowledge of the subject considered, and giving a synopsis of the history of the hospital during the last twenty years. J. A. Harper, Esq., then read his official report as Treasurer of the Association, followed by Mr. McCandless, the Chairman of the Brown Fuel Fund, who presented the following report:

GENTLEMEN:—Your Committee on "Brown Fund" respectfully report they have had at their disposal during the past year $1,607 38 and have paid for coal to the 1st inst $1,205 38, leaving a balance in the treasury of $402,00. Your committee has distributed during the year some twelve thousand bushels of coal, thus relieving the necessities of over five hundred families.

The demand for coal has and still continues to be very pressing. This noble bequest has, during the past inclement weather, brought joy and gladness to many sorrowful hearts, dried many a tearful eye. Much actual distress has been relieved, the thinly clad, shivering forms of many widows and orphan children have been warmed and cheered by the thoughtful and generous gift of their worthy benefactor. A poor soldier's widow, with a family of dependent children, upon receipt of an order for a load of coal said, "God bless the memory of Charles Brown."

JAMES M'CANDLESS,
JOHN B. M'FADDEN,
J. T. KINKAID,
WM. HERRON,
Committee.

The Finance Committee's report was then read, after which Dr. Reed, the Superintendent and Physician, read his report, which we regret not being able to publish in full, as it was exhaustive and valuable. We give below a few of the more important statistics, but are obliged to leave out altogether his remarks on the criminal insane.

At the beginning of the year 1867 there were 236 patients in the hospital at Dixmont, during the year 162 were admitted and 121 discharged; 247 remain in the hospital. The total number of lunatics under treatment there during the year was 398, of whom 210 were males and 188 females. The highest number in the hospital at any one time during the year was 251, the lowest 236, and the average 239, being 33 more than the average of 1866. Of these admitted during the year 90 had been insane less than three months, 35 for less than six months, 26 for less than one year, and 52 for periods varying from 1 to 35 years; 30 of these were committed by order of the Court, 55 by the directors of the Poor, and 77 as private patients by their friends. Two of those committed by the Court were from the Western Penitentiary, one of them being a notorious counterfeiter, and the other a negro homicide; the first escaped and the other was returned to prison.

Of those discharged during the year 47 were improved, 24 were unimproved, 3 more not insane and 24 died. Of those improved, 3 were under treatment less than three months, 7 less than six months, 5 less than one year, 7 more than one year. Four of those who died had been less than one month in the hospital, 7 for less than three months, 6 for less than six months, 5 for less than a year and 9 from one to fifteen years. The causes of the deaths were, consumption 5, dysentery 3, exhaustion of chronic mania 4, exhaustion of acute mania 5, paralysis 1, disease of the heart 1, diarrhœa 2, epilepsy 4, and one from injuries received in attempting to escape. The mortality was larger than usual this year, owing to the overcrowded state of the house, the Superintendent being obliged to receive sixty patients into a ward intended for only eighteen. The completion of the western wing has materially relieved this state of things however. One hundred and eighty-one of the patients at present in the hospital were committed by the public authorities, and sixty-six are private patients, supported by their friends, which shows that it is not devoted to pauper patients. Seventy-seven had been insane for less than six months, at the time of admission, thirty-one for less than twelve months, and one hundred and thirty-nine *for periods varying from one to thirty years.* Dr. Reed has had the charge of the insane of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for eleven years, during which time 1,217 persons have been under his treatment. After this report was read resolutions of thanks were voted to Dr. Reed, the Messrs. Harper and the Board of Managers, not only for their able report, but also for the way in which they have discharged their duties during the year.

An election of officers was then held, resulting as follows: President, John Harper; Vice Presidents, John Graham and Isaac Jones; Secretary and Treasurer, J. A. Harper. The old Board of Managers was re-elected.

Allegheny Election—Meeting of the Return Judges.

The Return Judges of the election held in Allegheny City on Tuesday met in the Treasurer's office, at two o'clock yesterday, and organized by calling W. H. Alexander to the chair, and appointing R. B. Megraw Secretary, after which they proceeded to count the vote, with the following result:

	MAYOR.		POOR DIR.	
	Simon Drum, R.	B. Schreiber, D.	Wm. Murdock, R.	Jacob Stockrath, R.
First ward	509	70	396	80
Second ward	451	192	419	180
Third ward, 1st precinct	294	100	294	102
Do. 2d do	158	270	163	268
Fourth ward, 1st pre't	115	105	101	148
Do. 2d do.	106	90	97	110
Fifth ward	231	90	196	96
Sixth ward	207	201	142	202
Seventh ward	267	297	253	305
	2231	1465	1903	1500
Mr. Drum's majority	766			
Mr. Murdock's majority	403			

Sharpsburg Borough Election.

The citizens of Sharpsburg held an election Tuesday, which resulted in the success of the entire Republican ticket by an average majority of thirty-nine votes. Last year the Democrats had a majority of seventeen, showing a net gain of fifty-six votes. Three hundred and fifteen votes were polled on Tuesday, being the largest ever cast in the Borough. The following were the officers elected:

BURGESS.	ASSESSOR.
A. Morton, R. 151	J. G. Comstock, R.* 169
H. Rauw, D. 144	F. A. Klein, Sr. 141
COUNCIL.	JUDGE OF ELECTIONS.
J. K. Glover, R.* 161	W. W. Willison, R. 173
Jacob Keil, R.* 166	Wm. Noble, D. 139
Geo. Brawdy, R.* 164	INSPECTOR.
J. W. Given, R.* 163	Jacob Covode, R.* 175
John J. Saint, R.* 164	J. Buckley, D. 136
P. J. Meyer, D. 135	RETURN INSPECTOR.
Wm. Fraser, D. 133	D. K. Mattis, R. 176
A. McNamara, D. 133	Wm. Sproul, D. 138
R. M. Elliott, D. 136	CONSTABLE.
D. B. Scott, D. 128	W. J. Gallagher, R.* 161
SCHOOL DIRECTORS.	Geo. Fristz, D. 149
R. W. Miller, R.* 187	AUDITORS.
Jacob Unis, 2 yrs* 182	R. M. Coyle, R.* 175
J. W. Given, 2 yrs* 184	E. T. Saint, R.* 172
D. Wagner, R.* 127	D. R. Wagner, R.* 173
C. W. A. Redlich, D 127	R. H. Roach, D. 138
P. J. Meyer, D. 128	J. Buckley, D. 104

Sick Child Burned to Death—Most Distressing Case.

Tuesday afternoon a little boy, four years of age, son of John Kennedy, a laborer, residing in Collins' Court, off Water street, was fatally burned. He had been left for some time, and the family being very poor, the mother, for want of something better, wrapped him in a piece of cloth, and about three o'clock laid him near the fire. She then left him, and during her absence his clothes caught his position that his covering came in contact with the fire and was soon ablaze. Three other children in the room at the time gave the alarm, and the mother soon appeared and extinguished the flames, but not before the little boy had been terribly burned, from the effect of which he died about five o'clock Wednesday morning. Coroner Clawson held an inquest, the jury rendering a verdict in accordance with the facts stated.

Chapped Hands, face and all roughness of the skin, certainly cured by using the Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It surpasses all other remedies, as it will prevent roughness of the skin, if used during cold weather. It is convenient to use, avoiding all the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use. It can be used by ladies with the most tender skin, without irritation or pain, making it soft and clear. Sold by the Druggists generally.

Death of H. O'Connor, Esq.—A private telegram from Gen. Frank Herron, of New Orleans, announces the passing away of Mr. Hercules O'Connor, a former resident of this city, and brother of James O'Connor, Esq. The deceased was a gentleman of large education and culture, and was universally beloved and respected in this community. His remains are daily expected.

A young man working on a farm at the Erie County Poor House, chased cattle till from over exertion he burst a blood vessel and died. His name was Albert Hunter.

The barn of Samuel Donahey, Conemaugh township, Indiana county, was burned last Saturday night. Loss $4,000; no insurance.

HARRISBURG.

The State Treasurership—General Irwin Nominated in Republican Caucus—McGrath, of Philadelphia, the Democratic Candidate.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, Jan. 14, 1868.

The Republican Caucus met at ten o'clock this morning. The first vote for State Treasurer stood: Irwin, fifty-three; Mason, nine.

Mr. Connell moved to make the nomination unanimous, and paid a handsome tribute to Gen. Irwin.

The Democrats have nominated Wm V. McGrath, of Philadelphia.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 14, 1868.

SENATE.

The *Legislative Record* resolution was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Errett, of Allegheny, presented a supplement to the Monongahela Valley Railroad Company, increasing the capital stock and changing the route.

Also, reducing the *per diem* of Jury Commissioners.

Also, a Free Railroad Law.

Also, relative to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road.

Also, authorizing the administration of oaths to officers of primary meetings.

Also, incorporating the Savings Bank of Pittsburgh.

Also, giving Courts power to establish election districts in Allegheny county.

Also, incorporating the Germania Fire Insurance Company.

Mr. Browne, incorporating the Columbia College at Kittanning.

Also, incorporating the Nesshannock Railroad, Coal and Ore Company, intended to supply New Castle with coal.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Ford, of Allegheny, presented a bill for the relief of Jacob Grubb, an old soldier.

Also, increasing the fees of Surveyors in Allegheny county attending Court.

Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny, incorporating the Lawrenceville Gas Company.

Incorporating the Federal Street and Pleasant Valley Railway Company, Allegheny City.

Incorporating the Savings and Building Association of Pittsburgh.

Authorizing the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company to loan money in Pennsylvania.

Granting a pension to John McAnley, of Allegheny.

Mr. Jackson, of Armstrong, vacating part of North street, in Apollo.

Mr. Jones, of Berks, repealing the liquor law of 1867.

Mr. Nicholson, of Beaver, establishing a ferry over the Ohio at Vanport.

Authorizing an additional Notary Public at Smith's Ferry.

Mr. Gallagher, of Westmoreland, a supplement for Greensburg.

Mr. Clark, of Warren, a joint resolution against the acquisition of additional territory.

Mr. Phelan, of Greene, repealing the act of 1807 assessing National bank stocks.

Fixing fees of Sheriff for transferring prisoners.

Resolutions Endorsing Secretary Stanton Passed to Third Reading in the Senate—The Same Subject Discussed in the House—Gen. Irwin Elected State Treasurer—Proposed Railroad in Fayette and Somerset—Resolution Fixing Time of Adjournment, &c., &c.

[Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, Jan. 15, 1868.

SENATE.

RESTORATION OF SECRETARY STANTON.

Mr. LOWRY, of Erie, from the Committee on Federal Relations, reported joint resolutions endorsing Secretary Stanton, as follows:

Resolved, That the loyal men of this Commonwealth hail with joy the restoration of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton to the office from which he has been illegally excluded, and that the thanks of the people of Pennsylvania are hereby tendered to the Senators who have, by their action in this case, vindicated a meritorious officer and rebuked an apostate President.

Resolved, That it is the universal wish of the loyal men of Pennsylvania that Hon. Edwin M. Stanton shall retain the office he now holds; that he will sink his personal wishes for the public good; and that the country, more than ever requiring his services, may again rest in security with the unflinching Secretary at the head of military affairs.

Debated and passed to a third reading by a strict party vote.

RESOLUTION TO REIMBURSE.

Mr. BROWE, of Lawrence: A bill reimbursing Wm. C. Harbeson for money advanced for bounties.

COMMISSIONERS TO VISIT THE INSANE.

Mr. WORTHINGTON, of Chester: Authorizing the Governor to appoint three Commissioners to visit the insane and report next year.

ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

Mr. SEARIGHT, of Fayette: A resolution fixing March 11th for the final adjournment.

MOUNTAIN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Also, an act incorporating the Mountain Railway Company, to build a road from Fall's City, in Fayette, to Smithfield, in Somerset county.

FOR A BRANCH RAILROAD.

Also, an act authorizing the Monongahela Valley Railroad Company to build a branch from the Monongahela river to Allentown.

METHODIST BURYING GROUND, PITTSBURGH.

Mr. ERRETT, of Allegheny, relative to the removal of bodies from Methodist burial ground, Pittsburgh, and changing the Commissioners for that purpose.

TO PAY RETIRING OFFICERS.

Also, a bill paying retiring officers thirty dollars for services and fifty for mileage. Passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

RESTORATION OF SECRETARY STANTON.

The whole session was occupied in debating a resolution, by Mr. KLECKNER, of Philadelphia, endorsing the action of the United States Senate in restoring Edwin M. Stanton as Secretary of War.

Mr. JONES, of Berks, moved an amendment condemning such action. The amendment was lost by a strict party vote.

Pending discussion the House adjourned.

JOINT SESSION.

ELECTION OF STATE TREASURER.

In the convention of both Houses, at twelve o'clock, General W. W. Irwin received seventy-three votes for State Treasurer, and William V. McGrath fifty-eight. General Irwin was duly elected.

Mr. Wallace, Democrat, of Clearfield, and Mr. McCullough, Democrat, of Clearfield, were absent.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 16, 1868.

SENATE.

The bill changing the number of directors of the Western Transportation Company passed finally.

The Stanton resolution was adopted.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

HOUSE.

MORNING SESSION.—The Speaker announced the following

COMMITTEES:

Ways and Means—Messrs. Mann, McCamant, Thorn, Nicholson, Gallagher, Day, Webb, Armstrong, Wilson, Wanten, Herr, Stranahan, Clark, (Philadelphia), Meredith, Heilman, Millar, (Allegheny), Westlake, Jones, Linton, Chalfant and Marsh.

Judiciary (General)—Messrs. Hickman, Mann, Curry, Mann, Clark, (Warren), Reinoehl, Burrett, Jenks, Deise, Craig and Linton.

Judiciary (Local)—Messrs. Herr, Webb, Riddle, Ewing, Rea, McJunkin, Reinoehl, Craig, Marsh, Bull and Noce.

Municipal Corporations—Messrs. Thorn, Ford, Beatty, Stranahan, Stokes, Smith, Godshalk, Fry, Millar, (Allegheny), Longstreet, Mullen, (Thomas,) Bull, McHenry, Beans and Brobst.

Pensions and Gratuities—Messrs. Edwards, Westlake, Chamberlain, Ewing, Heilman, Lott, Mann, Meredith, Richards, Barnes, Beard, Brobst, Brobst, McMiller and Shively.

Railroads—Messrs. Wilson, Watt, Strang, Adaire, Herr, Reinoehl, Clark, (Philadelphia), Ford, Kleckner, Duncan, Fry, McJunkin, Beigele, Weiss, Stokes, Phillips, Millar, (Allegheny), Jenks, Josephs, Jones and Westbrook.

Federal Relations—Messrs. Nicholson, Hickman, Thorn, Strang, Mann, Herr, Armstrong, Meredith, Riddle, Stranahan, Chalfant, Fegel, Heitzel, Hottenstein and Witham.

Iron and Coal Companies—Messrs. Mann, Reinoehl, Adaire, Beatty, Watt, Nicholson, Hong, McJunkin, Subers, Steacy, Wharton, Josephs, Fegel, Mullen, (Michael,) Nice and Meek.

Mining and Manufacturing Companies—Messrs. Clark, (Philadelphia), Fry, McJunkin, Gordon, Edwards, Rea, Godshalk, Riddle, Holgate, Phillips, Josephs, Roush, Mullen, (Michael,) Kerns and Bossard.

Roads, Bridges and Ferries—Messrs. Gordon, Day, Rea, Robinson, Edwards, Holgate, Hong, Bergstresser, Leedom, Boyd, Goundie, Hallenstein, Kase, McCullough, McKinstry.

Education—Messrs. Day, Armstrong, Nicholson, Wharton, Fry, Espy, Richards, Beatty, Bergstresser, Boyd, Craig, Chalfant, McCormick and Glass.

Corporations—Messrs. Watt, Gordon, Adaire, Burrett, Smith, Subers, Steacy, Westlake, Leedom, Hong, Wharton, Stokes, Rea, Kleckner, Loth, Holgate, Beckert, Deise, McGinnis, Miller and Beard.

Counties and Townships—Messrs. Clark, Warren, Kleckner, Strang, Webb, Espy, Smith, Reinoehl, Gallagher, Adaire, Clark, (Philadelphia,) Josephs, Westbrook, Day and Brennan.

Election Districts—Messrs. Westlake, Chamberlain, Heilman, Richards, Robinson, Bergstresser, Meredith, Mullen, (Philadelphia,) Shively, Winger, Brobst, Corman, Miller, (Huntingdon,) Bull.

Agriculture—Messrs. Stranahan, Richards, Chamberlain, Edwards, Godshalk, Phillips, Robinson, Lott, Espy, Boyd, Cornman, Creitz, Eschback, Goundie, Heilman and Kase.

Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Chamberlain, Nicholson, Riddle, Mann, Robinson, Phelan, Hottenstein, Eschback and Creitz.

Printing—Messrs. Ford, Thorn, Steacy, Meek and Witham.

Military—Messrs. Gallagher, Clark, (Philadelphia,) Jackson, Day, Gordon, Duncan, Godshalk, Espy, Beatty, Burrett, Beckert, Linton, Roush, McHenry and Stokes.

Divorces—Messrs. Webb, Burrett, Fry, McCamant, Beckert, Clark, Warren, Hong, Duncan, Watt, Day, Roush, Fegel, Ford, Millar, and Shively.

Claims—Messrs. Jackson, Duncan, Ewing, Ford, Millar, Leedom, Lott, McCamant, Westlake, Beckert, McChesney, Brennan, Reinoehl, McMiller and Miller, (of Huntingdon).

Accounts—Messrs. Steacy, Webb, Day, Stokes, Armstrong, Clark, Warren, Edwards, Jackson, Ewing, Phelan, Winger, Chalfant, Stout, Kerns and Kase.

Passenger Railways—Messrs. Adaire, Smith, Hong, Ford, Watt, Stokes, Steacy, Holgate, Kleckner, McGinnis, Mullen, Thomas, Day, Witham and Lawshe.

Banks—Messrs. Ewing, Jackson, Leedom, Lott, Subers, Millar, Beatty, Rea, Gordon, Smith, Fogel, Playford, Meek, McCormick, Miller, (Huntingdon).

The whole time was occupied in discussing the Stanton resolution.

Adjourned till afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—The time from three to half-past six o'clock was occupied in discussing the resolution in reference to the restitution of Secretary Stanton.

Mr. REINOEHL, of Lancaster, offered an amendment, tendering thanks to Gen. Hard for yielding the War Department to Secretary Stanton—to come in as an addition.

Mr. DEIZE, of Clinton, offered an amendment, alluding to General Butler as making an enviable reputation for stealing spoons, for making Dutch Gap Canal, and taking refuge in a certain bottle.

The previous question was called.

Mr. DEIZE'S amendment was lost by a vote of five to seventy-five.

Mr. REINOEHL'S amendment was agreed to and the resolution adopted, both by a strict party vote.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

BY CUBA CABLE.

Assassination Plot—the Samana Purchase Project Abandoned—Vomito—More Earthquakes, &c., &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Venezuela dates of December 13th state that the plot for the assassination of President Falcon, by criminals, had failed. Falcon had sured his Cabinet that a free election for his successor should be held. Two Generals had gone to put down the rebels in ARGUA.

St. Thomas advices state that a special commissioner from St. Domingo to the United States had arrived there. He has once favorable offers to make for the sale of Samana, as the Haytien Government needs funds to put down the rebellion. General Baez had been sent for by the Dominicans.

Haytien advices to the 5th inst., state that the cholera symptoms of a revolution in favor of General Solomon.

St. Thomas dates of the 3d, state that the cholera and vomito is prevailing in the garrison, and among the laborers on the sunken wrecks. Four passengers of the steamer South America died at quarantine of vomito,

Three British war ships had arrived, previously touching at Tortola, and distributing a relief fund of ten thousand dollars.

Severe earthquakes had taken place at Porto Rico on the 3d.

It is stated that France will make Martinique a free port.

Female Diseases.

At the present day it is extremely rare to find a female who is entirely free from some one or other of the diseases peculiar to her sex. Go where you will, on the mountain top or in the valley, in the hamlet or in the city, among the rich or the lowly, there will be found but very few females who are not laboring under physical affliction peculiar to womanhood.

The cause of this we will not undertake to explain here. The numerous applications made to us for relief during our twenty years' practice, has long since induced us to make especial study and investigation of these diseases, and their best method of cure. There are maladies of a peculiar character, and as a general thing they require a method of treatment entirely unlike that adopted for those common to both sexes. In fact the very frequency and extent of female diseases in our midst, is good evidence that the "common treatment" has not met with success, and shows that some more efficient course *should* be adopted.

We were long since convinced that local remedies and external appliances, bandages, &c., were mere palliatives for the time, and valueless as permanent relief whatever, but oftimes injurious; and that an efficient course of medication was the only hope of cure.

For the benefit of those who may be afflicted with any disease peculiar to the sex, whether from a slight cold, followed by a *derangement* and *irregularity* of the general system, which many times produces a low cough, a sense of fullness of chest, difficult breathing, palpitation, &c., with all the symptoms of "going into a decline," or from any of the very many other causes which produce such terrible suffering among women, as to make life a burden to them, we would say, that our remedies are selected and prepared with a special view towards these ends, and will give relief in all these kinds of cases without needless exposure to indelicate examinations, or the wearing of disagreeable instruments or cumbersome appliances.

That we have *cured* hundreds, yes, thousands of cases, by medicinal treatment alone, cannot admit of a doubt; hundreds of whom we have never seen, but who only obtained their medicines after having *sent to us* their cases for examination.

Our remedies in these diseases are *mild* but *effectual*, and are such as we have found out to act in conformity with the laws of nature in regulating health; and from the success which has almost invariably crowned our efforts in these cases, we can promise, and do promise a speedy cure in every case, where a reasonable hope can be entertained.

Especial attention is directed to the above.

L. OLDSHUE, M. D.,
132 Grant Street, Pittsburgh.

Coughs and the Lungs.

The chances of climate incident to this season of the year are rife with the diseases of the throat and lungs, which will find an unfailing remedy in Dr. Keyser's invaluable "Pectoral Syrup," costing only 75 cents a bottle.

1st. Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup will cure Bronchitis.

2d. Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup will cure Bleeding Lungs.

3d. Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup will cure Whooping Cough.

4th. Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup will cure Cold in the Head.

5th. Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup will cure a recent Cough in half an hour.

6th. Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup will relieve Coughs of long duration.

7th. Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup will cure Laryngitis.

8th. Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup will palliate Consumption.

9th. Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup will cure Influenza.

10th. Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup will cure Catarrh.

11th. Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup will cure Hoarseness.

12th. Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup is sold at one dollar per bottle, and at the proprietor's, 140 Wood street. Consulting and examining office, 120 Penn street.

The purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore; it is perfectly pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it can take no other. Prepared by Caswell, Hazard & Co., made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists.

At Ligonier the boiler of the saw mill of Baker, Jackson & Co. exploded, blowing the building to ruins. Fortunately no one was present as the hands were all at supper, the boiler being left to take care of itself, which it did.

MARRIED.

BAKEWELL—VAIL.—On the 9th instant, at Lawrence, Kansas, by the Rev. Thomas H. Vail, MARIA L., daughter of the officiating clergyman, to Rev. JOHN BAKEWELL, of Atchison.

MORRIS—JONES.—At the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. James D. Wilson, of Calvary Episcopal Church, on Tuesday evening, January 14th, GEORGE W. MORRIS and Miss MOLLIE E. JONES, both of Bellfield.

DIED:

CARSON.—On Monday morning, January 13th, 1868, at 10 o'clock, MARGARET, wife of John Carson, in the 61st year of her age.

O'CONNOR.—On Sunday morning, January 12th, at New Orleans, HERCULES O'CONNOR.

SCHMUCKER.—On Monday evening, January 13th, F. A. SCHMUCKER, in the 35th year of his age.

FROM EUROPE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

FENIAN MATTERS.

LONDON, January 15.—The Warwick jail, where the Fenian prisoners Burke, Casey, Shaw and Mullaney are awaiting trial, is occupied and surrounded by regular troops, which were sent there by order of the Government to guard against any attempt at rescue.

In the Queen's bench to-day a motion was made by the counsel for the defense that the prisoners be returned to London for trial, on the ground that the bitter religious prejudice existing against the prisoners in Warwickshire would prevent their impossible for them to obtain an impartial jury and fair trial. The motion was heard, and the judges reserved their decision.

Three prisoners, Dresmond and Allen, implicated in the Clerkenwell explosion, were again brought up to-day for examination, on a charge of murder. Many witnesses were present, but the evidence given contains no facts of importance.

FENIAN PLANS EXPOSED.

DUBLIN, January 14.—Papers have been found on the person of the prisoner Lennon, which it is said expose the whole plan of the Fenian leaders for future operations in Ireland.

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS DISCHARGED.

LONDON, January 14.—The employes of the Magnetic Telegraph office at Belfast, Ireland, recently arrested for alleged Fenianism, were brought up in that city yesterday for examination. Nothing whatever was elicited to sustain the charges against them, and they were accordingly set at liberty.

FOUNDERED AT SEA.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 14.—The ship Northern Belle, which started from Liverpool November 16th, for New York, foundered at sea January 1st. All on board were saved.

FENIANS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

LONDON, January 15.—The Fenian officers and men arrested on the 31st of December, at Merthy Tydvil, in South Wales, have

The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

ALLEGHENY CITY COUNCILS.

Organization for 1868—Inauguration of Mayor Drum and Director of the Poor Murdoch.

In accordance with the city charter, the members of the Allegheny Councils, holding over and elect for 1868, met in the Select Council chamber, at City Hall, Friday forenoon, for the purpose of canvassing the vote cast at the election on Tuesday last, inaugurating he Mayor and Director of the Poor elect, and organizing the Councils for the current year.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. James M'Brier, upon whose motion John Brown Jr., was called to preside during the temporary organization.

On motion of Mr. A. D. Smith, Messrs. J. C. Patterson, of the Fourth ward, and N. Voeghtley, Jr., of the Third ward were appointed temporary clerks.

The chairman announced that the first business in order was the reading of the returns of the election for Mayor, Director of the Poor and members of Councils from the several wards.

The clerks then proceeded to read the returns from the several wards and precincts, which were approved. It appeared from the returns that the following gentlemen were members of Councils:

SELECT COUNCIL.

First ward—A. D. Smith, S. H. Hartman, O. O. Phillips.

Second ward—John Brown, Jr., J. W. Hall, Geo. B. Ridille.

Third ward—G. Gang, A. H. English, James McBrier.

Fourth ward—Wm. Smith, J. A. Myler, J. C. Patterson.

Fifth ward—Geo. Black, Alex. Patterson, George Reiter.

Sixth ward—Wm. Motheral, H. Faulkner, Fred. Gwinner.

Seventh ward—A. Weise, W. A. Reed, G. Wettach.

COMMON COUNCIL.

First ward—Joseph Fleming, Alex. Hanna, Charles Cutler, Wm. H. Brown.

Second ward—Wm. H. Dunham, Wm. Tate, Jr., James Reed, Joseph McDonald.

Third ward—Samuel Hastings, Jacob Hochuly, George F. Comley, N. Voeghtley, Jr.

Fourth ward—John S. Slagle, John Megraw, Robert M. Blair, Hugh McNeil.

Fifth ward—M. G. Clark, J. P. Kennedy, J. H. Lindsay, R. White.

Sixth ward—Henry Warner, Jno. Mayer, E. Richardson, Wm. Kunkle.

Seventh ward—Henry Geyer, John R. Eyster, George Ober, Martin Ley.

MEMBERS SWORN IN.

The roll of the members of Select Council was then called, when all answered to their names. The oath of office was then administered by Alderman Hays.

The roll of the members of Common Council was then called, when all the members answered to their names, with the exception of Mr. H. Warner, of the Sixth ward, Alderman Hays then administered the oath of office.

VOTE FOR MAYOR AND DIRECTOR OF POOR.

After the members of Councils had been sworn, the clerks proceeded to read the returns of the votes cast for Mayor and Director of the Poor, which aggregated as follows:

Simon Drum, for Mayor.....	2,231
Henry Schreiber, do.	1,465
Drum's majority.....	766
Wm. Murdock, Poor Director..	1,933
Jacob Stuckrath, do. ..	1,500
Murdock's majority.....	433

On motion the returns were approved, and a Committee, consisting of Messrs. J. A. Myler, A. H. English and H. M'Neil, appointed to wait upon Mr. Drum and Mr. Murdock and inform them of their election.

After a brief absence the Committee returned, accompanied by the Mayor and Director of Poor elect. Mr. Myler, Chairman, introduced Mr. Drum, after which Alderman Hays administered the oath of office.

REMARKS OF MAYOR DRUM.

His Honor, after subscribing to the oath, remarked that he had no address to make. He would take occasion, however, to return his sincere thanks to the citizens of Allegheny for the honor conferred upon him in electing him their chief magistrate, and he would endeavor to administer the laws and ordinances in such a manner as would subserve the best interests of the city and meet the approbation of the citizens. He further remarked that as soon as the Police Committee was announced he would present to them his nominations for members of the police force, and he hoped, with the hearty co-operation of the Committee, to organize a prompt, energetic and efficient force. He concluded by again expressing his thanks, and asking the co-operation of the members of the Councils.

The Director of the Poor elect, Wm. Murdock, was then sworn, and subscribed to the oath as administered by Alderman Hays.

REMARKS OF MAYOR MORRISON.

In response to calls, Hon. John Morrison made his appearance. He said he had nothing of special importance to say. He returned thanks for the many acts of kindness which had been extended to him by the citizens of Allegheny, and expressed the hope that his administration had given that satisfaction which he earestly labored to merit.

ORGANIZATION OF SELECT COUNCIL.

After the proceedings noted above had been concluded, the members of the Common Council returned to their own chamber for the purpose of effecting an organization.

The Select Council was then called to order by Mr. Brown, who still retained the chair, after which he announced that the election of a permanent President was next in order.

Mr. A. D. Smith nominated James McBrier of the Third ward, and upon his motion that gentleman was elected by acclamation.

Mr. McBrier, upon taking the chair, briefly returned thanks to the members for renewed evidence of their confidence, and he requested from them a continuance of the cordial support which had been extended to him in the past. He also took occasion to refer to the enlargement of the Council, and to the increased responsibilities devolving upon the members in the boundaries of the city. He suggested industrial attendance and careful, economical legislation.

Upon the conclusion of his remarks, he stated that the election of Clerk and Messenger was next in order.

Mr. John Brown, Jr., nominated D. Macferron, Esq., as Clerk, and upon motion that gentleman was elected by acclamation.

Mr. A. H. Husselbaugh was re-elected Messenger by acclamation.

On motion, the Clerk was directed to notify the Common Council of the organization of the Select Council.

Mr. George D. Riddle offered a resolution authorizing the Presidents of Councils to appoint a Committee of five to revise the rules of order, and report to Councils as soon as possible, and that in the interim the rules governing the last Council be adopted. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. A. H. English moved the Committee on Common Grounds be stricken from the list of Standing Committees. After some debate, the motion was negatived.

The Clerk of Common Council made his appearance, and announced that that body was organized and prepared to transact business.

There being no further business, on motion, adjourned.

ORGANIZATION OF COMMON COUNCIL.

After the members of Common Council had assembled in their chamber, Mr. M'Neil was elected temporary Chairman.

The election of a permanent President being next in order, on motion of Mr. Hanna, J. S. Slagle, Esq., from the Fourth ward, was elected by acclamation.

Upon taking the chair, Mr. Slagle made a few appropriate remarks, thanking the members for the honor which had been conferred, unsolicited, upon him. He then announced that the election of Clerk and Messenger was next in order.

On motion, Mr. R. Dilworth was re-elected Clerk by acclamation, as was also Augustus M. Husselbaugh as Messenger.

On motion of Mr. Hanna the Clerk was instructed to notify Select Council of the organization of this body.

The President read the organization of the Select Council, as reported by the Clerk.

The resolution from S. C., for the appointment of a Committee to revise the rules was read, and the action of the Select branch concurred in. Messrs. Hanna, White and McNeill were appointed on the part of C. C. In S. C. the Committee was not announced.

Mr. Hanna moved that Councils adjourn to meet on Tuesday evening, for the election of city officers. Agreed to.

Assault and Battery.—David Schaill made information before Alderman Thomas charging Daniel Sheehan with selling liquor without license, and also with selling to minors. He was held to bail for his appearance at Court.

Mr. Schaill then made information before the same Alderman, charging Sheehan's son with assault and battery. It is alleged by the prosecutor that the defendant kicked him and pushed him violently. He was held to bail for a hearing.

False Pretences.—James McGlaughlin alleges that Thomas McCargo, who keeps an eating house on Liberty street, obtained meat from him under false and fraudulent pretences. McGlaughlin keeps a meat shop at the corner of Wayne street and Seventh streets. He made information before Alderman McMasters, charging McCargo with obtaining goods under false pretences. A warrant was issued.

We have just received from the publishers, the February number of Lippincott's Magazine. It is as good as the first number, which is all the praise it needs.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

FRIDAY, Jan. 17.—Court met at the usual hour, ten o'clock.

THE SLEIGHING PARTY CASE.

The jury in the case of Andrew Mathews and Frederick Barr, indicted for aggravated assault and battery and larceny on oath of James Wiggins, came into Court, having spent the night in deliberating upon verdicts. They found the defendants guilty of simple assault and battery, but were unable to agree as to the charge of larceny. The jury were discharged.

LARCENY CASE.

Martin Vokes was tried on an indictment for larceny, found on oath of Robert Lucas. He was charged with having stolen, on December 15th, from the house of the prosecutor, in Lawrenceville, one brooch, a pistol, two angur bits, three rules and two pairs of callipers. The jury convicted, and the prisoner was sentenced to the Penitentiary for fourteen months.

CROSS-SUITS.

Henry Bollinger and James R. Henderson were the parties immediately concerned in cross-suits next tried. They prosecuted each other, the former being called to answer an indictment for aggravated assault and battery, and the latter one for felonious assault and battery. The difficulty occurred Dec. 14th, at Springdale, on the West Pennsylvania Railroad, and had its origin primarily in an occurrence at the public school, of which a brother of Bollinger was the teacher, and a daughter of Henderson one of the scholars. Henderson, in a conversation on his own premises with Bollinger about the matter, reflected on the school teacher, a warm row followed, hard names were called, and finally Bollinger was obliged to leave to avoid serious violence at the hands of Henderson, who seized a hatchet. Bollinger went to the village store, and soon after Henderson appeared there on horseback, calling to some one to bring him a cigar. Bollinger came to the door of the store, and a war of words again ensued. Bollinger seized a piece of plank and threatened to throw it at Henderson, who said if he did, he (Henderson) would shoot, producing a revolver. Bollinger threw the plank, striking Henderson on the elbow, and Henderson fired, the ball grazing Bollinger's shoulder. Henderson fired a second shot as he was riding off and Bollinger following him and throwing stones. Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., appeared as counsel for Henderson, and argued that he was justified in what he did, having acted in self-defence. Robert Pollock, Esq., represented Bollinger. The jury, after brief deliberation, returned a verdict, finding Bollinger not guilty and Henderson guilty of assault simply.

Court adjourned at 1:30. A new jury will be in attendance on Monday.

Abused a Boy.—Mary Glennon alleges that Pat Costloe caught her little son, who was on his way home from the Fourth ward (Allegheny) school, and beat him in a shameful manner. She made information before Alderman Mullin charging Costloe with assault and battery. A warrant was issued, the accused arrested, and after a hearing was discharged on payment of costs.

Interesting Religious Services will be held at the Academy of Music, Liberty street, to-morrow afternoon, at half-past three o'clock. All are invited to attend. Seats free and no collection.

Committed.—Deputy Mayor Owston yesterday committed William Bogle, in default of bail, on a charge of larceny on oath of S. C. Trautman.

The Tribune Almanac, and all the Almanacs at Pittock's.

Albums, Gold Pens and Wallets, at Pittock's.

Skates at cost at Pittock's.

—A dreadful accident occurred in the limestone quarry of Mr. Daniel Leberman, in Lower Windsor township, about five miles below this place, along the line of the Susquehanna and Tide Canals. The quarry is now leased and worked by Mr. John Detwiler, and on Monday last, just before noon, two of Mr. Detwiler's employees, named Wm. Smeltzer and Joseph Reider, were standing on a ledge of rocks about fifteen feet from the bottom of the quarry, engaged in clearing it off, when from some cause, a large rock above them, weighing from two to four tons, became detached, and in its descent caught Mr. Smeltzer between the falling rock and ledge on which he was standing, crushing his breast and killing him almost instantly. Mr. S. saw the rock coming, and gave the alarm in time to save the life of Mr. Reider, but was himself unable to get out of danger. Mr. S. was an industrious man about thirty-five years of age and leaves a wife and five or six children, who were dependent upon him for support.—*Wrightsville* (York Co.) *Star.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

GALA FESTIVAL SEASON OF

GRAND OPERA,

AT THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

COMMENCING

Monday, January 27, 1868.

The sale of secured Seats for the Season will commence

On WEDNESDAY, January 22d, 1868,

At 9 o'clock A. M., at C. C. MELLOR'S Music Store, 81 Wood street.

The subscription order to secure for this season a memorable success commensurate with the notable character of the occasion, has received upon the following

SEASON PRICES:

Season Tickets, Secured Seat,

Three Nights and One Matinee—Four Performance, six DOLLARS.

It will thus be seen that for the Season Subscriber the price of admission to each performance is only

One Dollar and a Half Each Opera.

A Season Sale of utterly unequaled magnificence confidently anticipated.

The Committee will commence WEDNESDAY MORNING, January 22d, at 9 o'clock.

No Opera Will be Repeated.

THE REPERTORY.

NOTICEABLE.—The great strength of the combination of talent in the Grand Orchestra and Artists enable the Direction to present, for the first time in America, all the Standard Operas attained by Artists of established reputation and mark of excellence.

THE REPERTORY

Selected for the Season here embraces the following

GRAND OPERAS.

The most famous successes of both Grand Opera Companies, and forming a representation of the most marked features of the combined strength of the immense operatic organization. One of these Operas must necessarily be omitted, which one will be determined after counting the Season Subscribers.

ROMEO AND JULIET.

ROMEO DI VELI.

Grand Opera by Bounod (composer of Faust). The last, a Operatic sensation. Its first presentation in Pittsburgh.

The great success of Wartetek's Company this season at the New York Academy. Superbly cast and mounted.

FRA DIAVALO.

The charming and delightful composition of Auber. This fantastic Opera is presented with historical accuracy, the Opera comprising a Great Star of both Companies, Signor FABRICATORE and TESTA, Signori BONCONI, BELLINI, TESTA, and Misses HARKLAN & KNOBLOCH and HERMANS. Presented the third Opera in order.

IL TROVATORE.

The ever popular with a cast of superlative strength. Signor FANCIULLI's very great triumph at the New York and Philadelphia Academies. Presented the second Opera in order.

LUCRETIA BORGIA.

This celebrated Dramatic Opera, presenting Signora PATTI-MARIANI in the impersonation of *Lucretia*, is sustained with a cast of great excellence, Signors LABOCCETTA and CONTUCCI in their chiefest *roles*, presented the fourth Opera in order; and

FAUST.

The world wide favorite, presented as in all the world this organization alone can present it. Operatic Version in German setting. JOSEPH MAINS in his great *role* of Mephistopheles; HERRMANN HAKELLA as Faust; Signor BELLINI, the original, as Valentine, and Miss MINNIE HAUK as Marguerite.

Faust will be presented the first Opera in order.

The Costumes and Mountings of the Operas are worthy natural attraction, as for by far the most correct, expensive and brilliant which the great Opera has ever offered in America.

No Opera will be repeated.

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SKATING RINK.

FAREWELL BENEFIT

AND LAST NIGHT OF the elegant young skater,

EUGENE W. PRATT.

Three Exhibitions. Afternoon at 3:30; Evening at 8:30 and 9:30. No extra charge to holders Season or Coupon Tickets. 1418

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N. B.—Special attention given to the manufacture of LOG PUMPS. lyn30e6

WEST COMMON MACHINE STONE WORKS, Northwest Corner of West Common, ALLEGHENY.

FRED'K ALTVATER & CO.

Have on hand or prepare on short notice HEARTH AND HEARTH STONES, FOR SIDE-WALKS, BREWERY VAULTS, &c., &c. HEAD AND FOOT STONES, &c., &c.

Orders promptly executed. 1 PIECES RE-CEIVED. oct19tf

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FRUIT ASSOCIATION BUILDING, Nos. 8 and 9 3d CLAIR STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. Special attention to the Designing and Superintending of Country and Suburban Residences. oct19

SMOKED SALMON.—100 lbs. Extra Smoked Salmon, just received from Boston, and for sale by the pound, at the Family Grocery Store of

JNO. A. RENSHAW,

ja9 Corner Liberty and Hand Streets.

TENNESSEE PEANUTS.

135 sacks on steamer Hawkeye State, now en steamer Lewellyn;

To arrive for sale by

ja18 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

MILLER'S LUBRICATING SOAPSTONE AXLE PACKING, of all sizes, at 76 and 78 Clair street.

de27 J. & S. PHILLIPS.

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER AND BROKER,

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Can realize a PROFIT OF FROM TWELVE TO

Over Twenty Per Cent.

By converting them into

Pacific R. R. First Mortgage Bonds,

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

AGENTS PACIFIC RAILROAD,

Corner Fourth & Wood Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } FRIDAY, December 17, 1865. }

Wall street has cooled down from the last excitement in the gold room and the speculative members of the National Congress have secured their booty before it was too late, they graciously settle down and rest from their exertions until another favorable movement turns up to make an honest penny. Gold is so pleaty that the one hundred and fifty-two millions of gold negotiated for on Tuesday last could all be delivered in hard cash, if necessary, and Europe is content to buy the National securities whenever there is men who think the nations credit is affected by running up gold a few points, and sell Five Twenty bonds to European capitalists at a concession. The late rise in gold here kept the markets (in London and Frankfort) for American securities so steady that large shipments of bonds were made to draw against and thus check the outflow of the precious metals, stop the demand for coin and lower the premium on gold. Another day or two of such exciting scenes as were witnessed last Tuesday would have upset values of any kind, and have advanced the price of provisions materially during a period of business stagnation and the inclement season, but the Gold Room has arranged so that the trees do not grow up to the skies. The gold market was very tame to-day, opening at 138¾, and fluctuating between that and 138⅝; closing weak and dull, as usual on Friday evenings.

Government bonds were dull at the opening of the market, but rallied under a slempish temporary investment; Eighty-one's, Five Twenties of 1862 and Ten Forties are the strongest on the list; 1882's are not much in demand, and Seven Thirties are not cared for.

The stock market was lower early in the day, but became strong at the close, under heavy orders to buy.

Mining shares are steady, but hardly so strong as yesterday.

Money is easier, and the distribution of the January dividends is felt among the well to-do classes, with smaller business men, money is as scarce as ever.

Closing New York quotations, received by Ph. R. Mertz, were as follows:

Gold, 139¾; 1881's, 109¾; 5-20s, 1862, 109¾; 1864, 107¼; 1865, 107¾; Consols, 93¾; 10-40s, 102¾; 7-30s, 108¾.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.	94½
Merchants Union Express	87½
Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph	42½
Erie R. R.	74½
Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R.	100½
North western Railroad—common	66½
Northwestern—preferred	79½
New York Central	123½
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	26½
Michigan Southern	87½
Corydon	47
Quartz	1 10
Quicksilver	24½

—In regard to the defalcation in the National City Bank of New York, the *Post* says:

The amount is variously estimated, at from $50,000 to $65,000. The delinquent, Jas. Leyden, is respectably connected, and has filled, honorably to himself and satisfactorily to all about him, several subordinate situations clearing his entire bar promotion to responsibility and trust in the City Bank.

Till about ten days ago, young Leverich, who had for some time held the position of second teller, possessed the unbounded confidence of his employers. His expensive style of living, and heavy losses in gold and stock speculations, were brought, however, to the knowledge of the President of the bank.

An explanation was required. The accounts of the bank were examined. But some delay arose from the absence of Leverich, who excused himself from duty on the plea of sickness. Toward the close of last week, the suspended examination of the books was resumed, and Leverich was reported to have absconded with his wife last Saturday week. In his accounts deficiencies have been discovered, but, as yet, the exact amount we cannot learn. Mr. Moses Taylor, the President, assures us that, even if the losses should reach the highest sum at which they have been estimated, the bank surplus will be $800,000, and in the Board this morning the stock was offered at 140, while 175 was reported to be bid. The committee will resume their examination this afternoon, and will issue a report to the public as soon as it is completed.

The capital of the National City Bank is $1,000,000. The surplus was reported in the Department in the quarterly report for October at $713,642 58, and the undivided profits at $146,360 74. The deposits were $3,427,114 55, and the real estate, &c., was valued at $211,-792 86. This bank has no notes outstanding, but has deposited bonds for circulation to the amount of $370,000.

—The New York *Commercial Advertiser* remarks: It is reported from Washington that Senator Sherman and the Finance Committee favor a moderate expansion of the currency. It is said by well informed circles, that within the last few days large amounts of gold have been brought here on account of parties in Washington, who are convinced as influential opinion at the capital as to the tendency of coming measures in Congress."

—The Philadelphia *Tribune*, of Thursday, says: We find nothing new in the tone or condition of the money market. In answer to our inquiries at the leading discount houses, we receive the stereotyped phrase, "There's nothing new." The demand for money at some of the banks—particularly those engaged in the grain and provision business—is quite pressing, but elsewhere it is only moderate. The market is decidedly close, and in all instances, paper is subjected to a narrow scrutiny. There is no change in the bank rate. In the open market discounts are made at 1½@2% per cent. per month.

—Says the Philadelphia *Ledger* of Thursday: Money is in abundant supply at the call rate, with the bulk of the transactions at six. The old established stock houses and the principal dealers in Government securities have no difficulty in borrowing large amounts at five, and the flow of currency from the West, and the interior generally, is toward the Atlantic seaboard. The banks are taking all the prime business paper offered, but throw out all of doubtful credit.

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } FRIDAY, January 17, 1868. }

The most important feature we have to note this week is a reduction for cash of one cent per pound on bar iron, and twenty-five cents per keg on nails. Business in all branches of the iron trade continues dull, the orders from all quarters being limited in number and light in amount, but a good spring business is confidently predicted, as prices have been put down to a point that Pittsburgh can compete with Eastern makers. For a year or more past have been endeavoring to monopolize her trade, and it must be admitted, with some degree of success. The decline in metal and labor enables our manufacturers to make the reduction above noted, and we predict that at these quotations, Pittsburgh will again reclaim many of her former patrons, both in the South and West. The following are the card rates, as taken from the circular of Coleman, Rahm & Co., of the Duquesne Works:

Common Bar sizes	4½@ 4¾
Horse Shoe	5¼
Heavy Band	4½@ 5
Hoop and Light Band	5¼@ 5½
Round and Square	4¾@ 5
Oval	6@ 6½
Half oval and half Round	4¾@ 5
Roller Iron	4½@ 5
Sheet Iron	5
Nail Rods	9
Sheet Iron, 10 to 17	5¾ 6¼ 9
" 18 to 24	6¼ 7¼ 9¼
" 25 to 26	6¼ 7¼ 9¼
" 27	6¾ 7¾ 10

All sheets over 29 in. wide ¼c extra.

NAILS.

10d to 60d Nails	2d 7 50
Fencing and 30	3d 7 50
Brads, $5 25	2d 8 50
8d and 9d	5 50 ⅓ in lining 9 00
6d and 7d	6 00 ⅓ " 9 50
4d and 5d	6 50 Cut Spikes 5 50
3d	6 50

Barrel Nails—¼ inch, $8.00; 1 inch, $7.25; 1¼ inch, $6.50; 1½ inch, $6.00.

Terms, note of acceptance at 60 days, with current rate of Exchange on New York; or a discount of 2 per cent. for cash, if remitted on receipt of goods. Payments to be made in New York Exchange, U. S. Treasury Notes, or their equivalent. Nails in lots of 100 kegs and upwards, 25c per keg off. No discount on bills of less than fifty dollars.

PITTSBURGH METAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } FRIDAY, January 17, 1868. }

The market during the week was a dull one. The result is we have but few sales to record. Negotiations are, however, pending for some round lots, and we are promised a large increase for our next report. We quote the following sales:

BITUMINOUS COAL SHELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

200 tons	Open Grey Forge	$26 00—4 mos
100 "	Open Grey—fav. brand	29 00 "
200 "	Infer—at furnace	20 00 "
270 "	Medium Close Grey	35 00— cash
100 "	Open Grey	36 00—30 dys
237 "	Grey Forge	30 00 "
75 "	Mahoning Valley No. 1 Foundry	43 00—4 mos
30 "	Low Grey	30 00 "

CHARCOAL.

20 tons	Juniata	$49 00—4 mos
30 "	Juniata—E. B.	53 00 "

ANTHRACITE.

100 tons	Mottled	26 00—6 mos

COKE.

200 tons	Ohio Coke—Grey	$25 00—5 mos

BLOOMS.

20 tons	Juniata	$56 00—4 mos

Chicago Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, January 17.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and lower; spring, $2.10@2.12 for No. 1 and $2.07@2.08¾ for No 2. Corn; new active; sales at 89@90c, closing quiet at 88@89c for No. 1 and 86c for No. 2. Oats 1@1½c lower, closing dull at 59@59½c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and unchanged. Mess Pork dull and 12½@25c lower; $20.25 for standard and $20.25@20.50 for straight brands. Lard steady and firm at 13½@13¾c. Bulk meats steady; sides at 7¾@7¾c loose; dry salted shoulders 7¼c packed. English meats moderately active. Cumberlands 7½c; short ribs 8¾c loose. Green hams quiet at $1.02½@1.02½ from the block. Dressed hogs declined 5@10c and closed dull at $7.30@8.50 dividing on 200. Receipts —3,400 bbls of flour, 12,000 bus of wheat, 55,000 bus of corn, 21,000 bus of oats. Shipments—2,500 bbls of flour, 1,000 bus of wheat and 10,000 bus of corn.

Financial Matters in New York.

Gold Closed at 138¾@138¾.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 17, 1868.

MONEY AND GOLD.

Money market easy at 5@6 per cent. for call loans; the banks have received liberal remittances from Chicago and Cincinnati. Sterling dull and unchanged. Gold unsettled and lower, and without much fluctuation opened at 139¼, advanced to 139¾, and closed at 138¾@138⅝. Loans were made at 6 @7 per cent. for carrying.

GOVERNMENTS

Active but without large transactions, and ½@¾c higher. Coupons 1881, 109¼@109¾; do. '02, 105¾@106¼; do. '64, 107¼@107¾; do. '65, 108¼@108¾; do. new, 108¾@109; do. '67, 107¾@108; 10-40s, 102¾@103¼; 7.30s, 105¾@ 105¾. There is no probability of a shipment to Europe at present.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Railway stocks opened active and higher, and advanced up to second board, after which prices were weak and lower, but closed steady with an improvement upon last evening. Miscellaneous stocks steady, Border States firmer. Ohio 6's sterling, 62½; Canton 52¼@53¼; Cumberland 22@23¼; Quicksilver 24@24¾; Mariposa 8@9; Mariposa preferred 15@16; Pacific Mail 103@103¾; Atlantic 99@100; New York Central 123¼@123¾; Erie 74¼@ 74¾; Hudson River 91@92; Reading 93¼@93⅝; Michigan Central 108; Michigan Southern 77@78; Illinois Central 129½@130; Pittsburgh 84@84½; Toledo 103@103¾; Rock Island 90¼@90¾; North western 66¼@66½; do preferred 82@83; Fort Wayne 100; St. Paul 49@49¾; do preferred 64½; Adams Express 70¾; American 70¾; Merchants Union 37¾; United States 42½@42¾; Wells 60¾@ 60¾; Missouris 100. Report says that Mr. Vanderbilt is negotiating for the amalgamation of the Harlem and New Haven railroads.

MINING SHARES

Without decided change, with a moderate business: Corydon 40@41; Gannell 100; New York 100; Wallkill 16@17; Gregory 540.

SUB-TREASURY

Receipts, $2,041,329; payments, $733,208; balance, $102,253,137. Receipts of customs at all ports for the week ending January 11th were $3,208,864.

New Orleans Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, January 17.—Cotton is active at 16@16½c; sales 3,600; receipts 4,344 exports—coastwise 1,800; foreign 2,561; stock 49,468 bales. Sugar firm at 9@9½c for common; 11¾@12¾c for fair, and 12¾@13¾c for prime to choice. Molasses active at 50@55c for common and 72@75c for prime. Flour is very dull; superfine at 4.25@5.25; XX at 5.50@ 6.75; choice at 7@7.50. Corn firm, 90@95c. Oats dull at 80c. Pork quiet and firm at $22 @22.25. Lard quiet at 12½c for tierces, and 13¼@13½c for kegs. Bacon unchanged. Hams in fair demand and steady at 14@15c; Turkeys at 16@17c, and Geese at 10@11c.

BUTTER—Prime to choice Roll Butter is in fair demand, and may be quoted steady at 35@40c.

EGGS—Scarce and higher; 43@45c.

SEEDS—Sale of 30 bushels Clover Seed, to the trade, at $7.50. Flaxseed is in demand at $2.30@2.35. No movement, as yet, in Timothy Seed.

HAY—Is quiet and unchanged—$17@22 from country wagons, as to quality. Sale of 2 cars baled at $20.

APPLES—Is in steady demand but unchanged; sales at $3@4.50 per bbl, as to quality —the inside figure for choice.

POTATOES—Dull but unchanged; small sales in store at $1@1.10 per bush, and $3@3.50 per bbl, as to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues dull but unchanged; small sales in store at 7@8c for Apples, and 19@12c for Peaches.

LARD OIL—Steady, with a fair demand by manufacturers at 87c for No. 2, and $1.05 for No. 1.

BEANS—Dull but unchanged; small sales in store at $3@3.25 per bush.

CRANBERRIES—Quiet and unchanged; sales of Cultivated at $13@15 per barrel, as to quality.

HOMINY—Is quiet and unchanged; sales to the trade at $7 per barrel, and in a small way, at $7.50.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } FRIDAY, January 17, 1868. }

CRUDE—The market is quiet but steady, notwithstanding there is little or nothing doing. Spot oil is in fair demand and in limited supply, and we now quote at 7 to 7¼c buying, and 7½c selling; there is some little inquiry on the part of refiners, especially those who have not enough to fill their January contracts of refined, but the number is not large. For March and April delivery option, there are buyers at 7¼ to 7½c, and sellers at 8¼, and for all the year, buyer's option, we hear of offers to sell at 12½c, without finding buyers. Navigation being suspended, there are no arrivals except by rail, and the great bulk of that now arriving, is being put in on old contracts, so that in reality, there is little oil on the market; indeed, there is but little here except what is in the hands of refiners.

REFINED—The market for bonded oil is quiet but steady at former quotations. We can report two sales, one of 1000 bbls and the other of 800, both for January, at 32c. We continue to quote at 32c for January; 32½c for February, and 33c for April. As we will have been noticed, the shipments east have been considerably larger during the past two days, which may be accounted for in the fact that the latter end of the month is near at hand.

—Since the above was put in type, we have the following additional sales reported: 400 for February, at 23½@24c for March, at 24c; 500 for April, at 24½c; 840 for May, at 25c, and 600 for June, at 25½c. Crude—1000 bbls, on spot, at 7c; 1000 bbls for all the year 1867, buyer's option, at 11½c; 2000 for March and April, seller's option, at 7¾c, and 1000 bbls, on spot, at 7c.

ARRIVALS—The following are the arrivals of oil by the Allegheny Valley Railroad:

Fisher & Bro	284	Brewer, B. & Co	84
McCreery & B	336	Clark & Sumner	282
John Mushall	1344		
Total			2363

OIL SHIPPED EAST AT DUQUESNE DEPOT — FOR THREE DAYS.

Duncan & Williams, 500 bbls ref. to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

H. Swaney, 20 do crude to Selfel, Skinner & Co, Philadelphia.

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R.

Braun & Wagner, 260 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

R. W. Morgan, 200 do do to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

H. Koehler & Co, 150 do do to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Forsyth, Bro. & Co., 96 do do to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Montgomery Bonsmer, Leibee & Co, 112 do do to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co, 49 do do to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

New York Produce Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, January 17.—Cotton fully ¼c higher and decidedly more active; sales of 7000 bales at 17c for middling uplands. Flour —receipts 7,452 bbls; the market is dull and 5@10c lower; sales of 10,000 bbls at 5@10c for superfine State and western, $9.70@10.00 for extra State, $9.30@11.90 for extra western, $10.10@14.50 for choice do, $7.40@8.00 for superfine State and western, $9.70@10.00 for extra State, $9.30@11.90 for extra western, $10.10@14.50 for choice do, $13.75 for round hoop Ohio, $10.50@12 for common to good St. Louis, and $12@16 for good to choice do; Canada flour is dull and heavy; sales of 300 bbls at $9.50@12.50. Corn meal quiet and unchanged; sales of 500 bbls at $6.15 for western. Whisky nominal. Rosin is steady at $3.50@3.60. Wheat is quiet and heavy; sales of 17,000 bu at $2.41@2.42 for No. 2 spring in store, $2.48 for No. 1 do delivered, $2.60 for No. 1 Milwaukee red, $2.10 for white California. Rye dull. Barley steady; sales of 1,000 bu at $1.49@1.50. Barley malt is prime No. 2 rowed State at $1.90. Malt quiet. Receipts Corn 25,579 bu; the market is rather more steady; sales of 42,000 bu at 81@82c for new mixed western afloat, $1.25@1.28 for new white southern, $1.28 for southern yellow, and $1.30@1.31 for old do. Oats steady. Receipts oats 11,192 bushels without material change; 47,000 bu at 80@87c for western trgs, 4 cars Delaware at 90c. Rice firm at 10@11c for Carolina. Coffee steady, with a moderate business doing. Sugar in moderate demand and steady at 9¼@9¾c for fair to prime refining; 10¼@10¾c for centrifugal. Molasses quiet and steady. Hops quiet and steady at 30@40c for interiors, 45@50c for choice. Petroleum dull and heavy; crude at 19½c cash; $21.31@21.87 for new do; closing at $21.87 regular; $21.25@21.50 for prime; $18.75@19.25 for prime mess; $25 bbls of new mess at $22.12 seller, February, and $22.12@22.26 seller, March. Beef steady, with sales of 950 bbls at $12.50@18.50 for new mess, and $17@21 for new plain. Prime mess Pork at $20.25@20.50 for new mess, and $17@18 for new plain. Beef hams quiet and unchanged. Lard dull, at 13½@ 13¾c for fair to prime steam and kettle rendered.

Cincinnati Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, January 17.—Flour unchanged and dull; family $11@11.25, extra $9.50@ 10.25. Wheat unchanged; white $2.55@2.60, spring $2.15@2.20 for No. 2 and No. 1. Corn very dull and prices nominal. Oats 60@65c. Rye dull and price low at $1.85@1.90. Barley in good demand at $2.00@2.05, for No. 1 and extra fall, and $1.80@1.85 for spring. Cotton steady at 16½c, and the demand good. Hogs dull and prices lower; live $5.75@6.50, and dressed $7.25@7.75, for those averaging from 200 to 250 pounds; extra averaging from 250 to 270 pounds sold at $8@8.15; receipts 3,000 head. The hogs now coming in are generally large, scores of which are taken for shipment East at $8@8.10 net, light hogs very dull. Provisions dull; new Mess Pork, inside city brands, are offered at $20.50. Bulk Meats dull; Shoulders can be bought at 7½c and Sides 9½c. Bacon, Clear Shoulders, and 11½c Clear Sides, and 11½c for Clear rib. Lard firm, but quiet; Low grade 11¾@12c; Prime leaf 12¾@13c. Sugar cured hams 16c. Butter firm at 30@ 40c.